

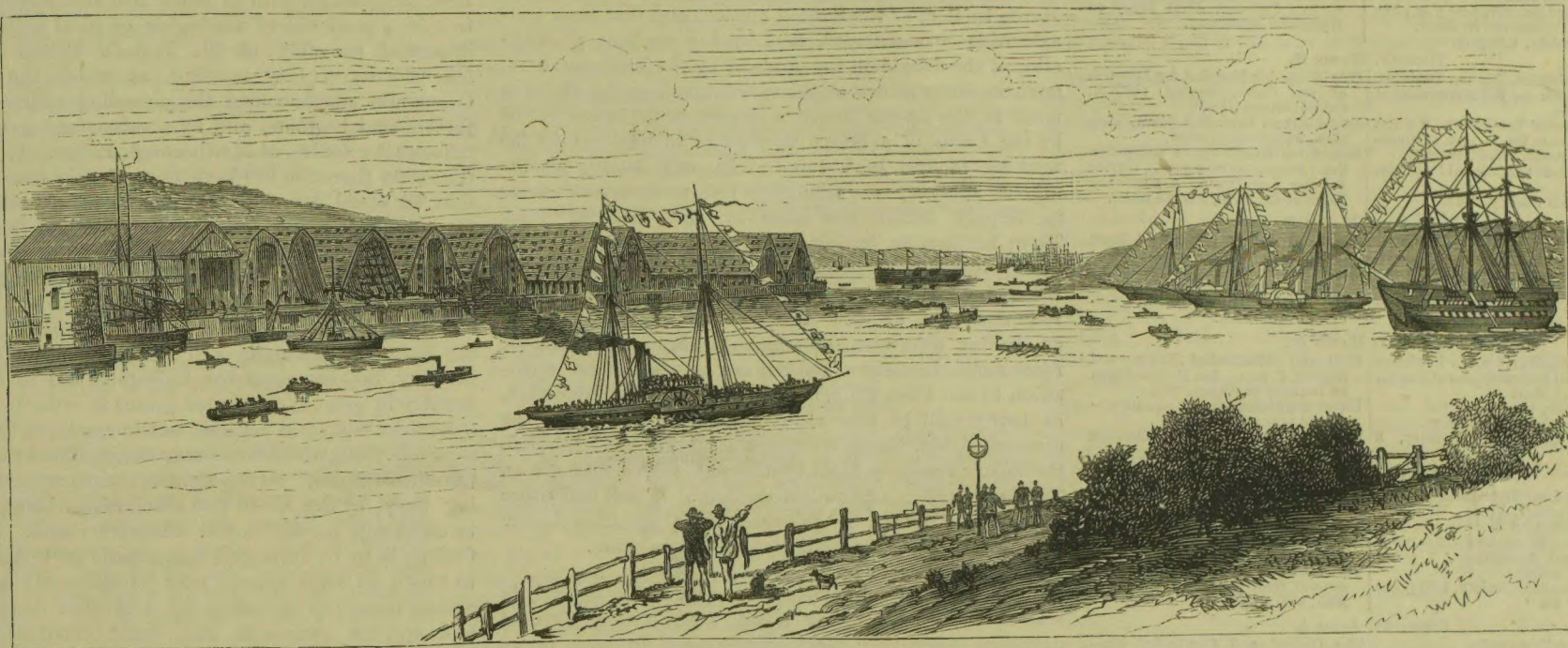
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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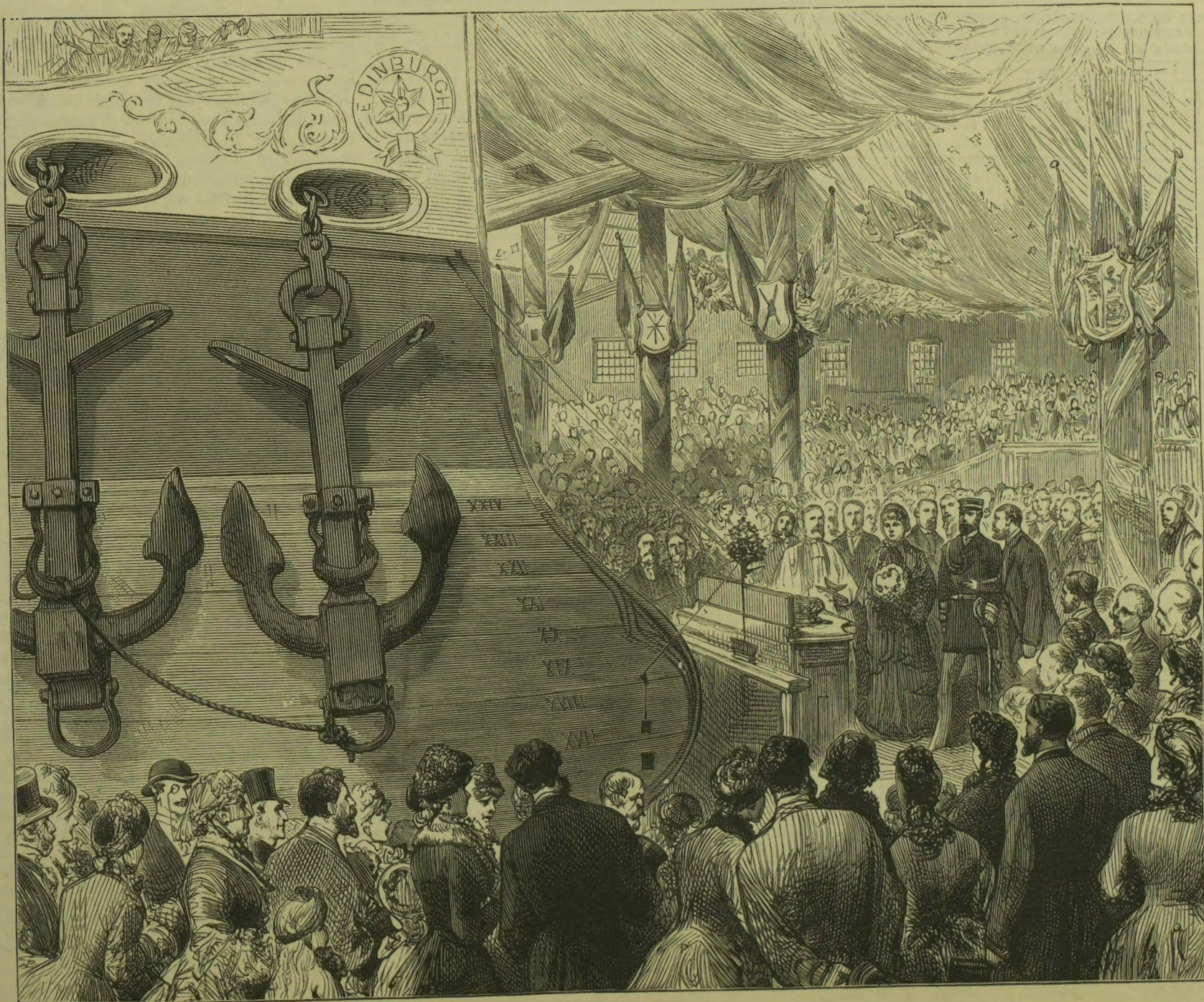
No. 2238.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.  
AND COLOURED PICTURE, By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.



PEMBROKE DOCK, MILFORD HAVEN.—SEE PAGE 290.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. EDINBURGH: THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR EXPLAINING THE MODE OF LAUNCHING TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.



## BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at Elm Grove House, Berkhamsted, Herts, the wife of Rear-Admiral W. A. Rombulow Pearse, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 14th ult., at All Saints', Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., by the Right Rev. Bishop Rawle, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Feast, William Gordon Gordon, Esq., son of the late Arthur Hill Gordon, of Port Patrick, Wigtonshire, Scotland, to Gertrude Maude, youngest daughter of John Scott Bushe, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad.

## DEATH.

On the 7th inst., at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, the Right Hon. Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton, in his 83rd year.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1882.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

Fifth Sunday in Lent.  
The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.  
Morning Lessons: Exod. iii.; Luke ii. 1-21. Evening Lessons: Exod. v. or vi. 14; I. Cor. xv. 35.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. C. Wilson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory.  
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Rochester.

## MONDAY, MARCH 27.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, half-yearly meeting, City Terminus Hotel, 10.30 a.m.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. Edward O'Donovan on Merv.  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses.  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on the Design of Structures to Resist Wind Pressure.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, festival, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m., Prince of Wales in the chair.  
College of Physicians, Lumsden Lecture, 5 p.m. (and on Friday).

## THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat.  
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.  
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

Cambridge Lent Term ends.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode on the Electric Discharge on a Magnetic Field, 9 p.m.  
Architectural Association, 7 p.m., Mr. J. P. Seddon.  
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m., Costa's "Eli."

## SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Oxford Lent Term ends.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes.  
The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boat-Race.  
Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, 8 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.     | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM. |          | WIND.         |        | General Direction. | Miles. | In. |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----|
|          | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Direction.    | Force. |                    |        |     |
| March 12 | 30.491               | 45.4                    | 37.8       | 77                 | 5                | 54.4     | 39.8     | NNW. NW.      | 53     | 0.010              |        |     |
| 13       | 30.526               | 44.5                    | 36.5       | 75                 | 2                | 55.2     | 34.1     | NW. SSW. WNW. | 67     | .010               |        |     |
| 14       | 30.371               | 45.1                    | 39.1       | 81                 | 0                | 57.6     | 31.7     | WNW. SSW.     | 72     | .010               |        |     |
| 15       | 30.538               | 46.5                    | 38.6       | 76                 | 2                | 57.7     | 35.1     | SSW. WSW. N.  | 92     | .010               |        |     |
| 16       | 30.572               | 47.7                    | 39.9       | 76                 | 0                | 60.6     | 31.6     | N. WSW. WNW.  | 102    | .010               |        |     |
| 17       | 30.487               | 46.2                    | 39.2       | 78                 | 0                | 60.3     | 32.5     | WNW. WSW. SW. | 83     | .010               |        |     |
| 18       | 30.226               | 46.6                    | 39.8       | 79                 | 0                | 61.5     | 31.1     | SW. WSW. NW.  | 63     | 0.005              |        |     |

° Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

|                                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches), corrected | 30.503 | 29.065 | 30.430 | 30.516 | 30.616 | 30.552 | 30.319 |
| Temperature of Air               | 45.9   | 45.7   | 43.6   | 47.4   | 48.6   | 46.0   | 43.7   |
| Temperature of Evaporation       | 44.0   | 42.2   | 41.8   | 44.0   | 45.9   | 43.8   | 42.0   |
| Direction of Wind                | NNW.   | N.     | WNW.   | WSW.   | WSW.   | WNW.   | SW.    |

## BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.  
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.  
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets will be issued on and after APRIL 1 by all Trains at REDUCED RATES to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WEELEY (for Clacton-on-Sea), HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDEBURGH, FELLS-TOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.

For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.  
London, March, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s. Will CLOSE THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM" with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Exhibition NOW OPEN, Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

## MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MARCH 28, on which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation and assistance of nearly all the principal Artists connected with the West-End Theatres.—Fanciers, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

## MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mercutio, Mr. Terriss. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

## EGYPTIAN HALL.—ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY.—MASELYNE and COOKE'S Original Entertainment of Illusions introduced in Comedy Sketches. Every Evening at Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. At Half-past Eight the New Sketch, embracing the most startling phenomena of a Spirit Form enveloped in a Cloud of Light. Admission, from 2s. to 1s.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, CLOSER, WILL REOPEN EASTERN MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Easter Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

## POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

MARCH 25, 1882.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—*Two pence* to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and *Three pence* to China (via Brindisi) and India.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

In the House Commons on Monday night the adjourned discussion on the first of the proposed new Rules of Procedure, or rather upon Mr. Marriott's amendment objecting to the closing of a debate by a bare majority, was resumed. It will be remembered that the suggested new Rules, twelve in number, were laid upon the table of the House soon after the Session opened, and that their consideration was deferred, first by the needless prolongation of the debate on the Address by the Irish members; next, in consequence of the action taken by the Government in the Lower House in respect to the appointment by the Lords of a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act; and, lastly, by the urgent necessity of obtaining last week several votes in Supply before the close of the financial year. These hindrances having been removed, Monday was fixed upon for renewing the debate on the closure. In anticipation of that event, a meeting of about 150 members of the Conservative party was held on Friday afternoon, at which Sir Stafford Northcote recommended a determined but not an obstructive opposition to the First Rule, and expressed his opinion that, as there would be four clear nights for discussion, the division on Mr. Marriott's proposal might be taken before the Easter recess—which, by-the-way, is to commence on Tuesday, April 4, and to last six days. If that and other amendments should be rejected, the Opposition leader will himself move to negative the first resolution.

Such were the circumstances under which the debate was resumed on Monday night, after a multitude of questions (more than fifty), chiefly asked by Irish members on trivial subjects, had been disposed of. The first speaker was Mr. Raikes, a newly-elected member, and a former Chairman of Committees, whose official experience as a contribution to the discussion would have been more valuable if it had been less imbued with party spirit. But he effectively contrasted Mr. Gladstone's present opinions on the subject with those expressed by the Prime Minister when in opposition. The most noteworthy point in the powerful address of Lord Hartington, who followed Mr. Raikes, was his announcement that, without some change in the Rules, the Government could not make any approach towards carrying the measures which a great majority of the country required. If others thought they could carry on the business of the House under the existing rules, his Lordship declared that he and his colleagues would cheerfully make way for them; but as long as her Majesty's present advisers were responsible for the conduct of affairs they must appeal to the House to give them the powers necessary to that object. Lord Hartington hinted at some slight modifications of the First Rule later on—and probably the suggestion will bear fruit—but he insisted on the imperative importance of accepting the principle of the closure.

Sir John Lubbock, who subsequently spoke, did not object to that principle, but only to the mode of applying it. The hon. Baronet, as a Liberal, contends that in their proposed reform Ministers are going beyond the necessities of the case, and that if their scheme should be carried in its integrity, they would be forging an instrument of repression that may hereafter be turned against themselves. He therefore suggests, if he is not prepared hereafter to press, the adoption of a majority of two to one. This may sound very plausible; but its meaning is, in effect, that the Opposition shall control, or be enabled to defeat, the policy of the responsible Ministers of the Crown. That the Opposition are able from time to time to modify the measures of the Government by fair discussion every Session bears witness. Their indirect influence will always be potent. But is not Sir John Lubbock's proposal a scheme for sanctioning obstruction in a new form, and thus paralysing the hands of the Executive? In nearly every Legislature throughout the world the closure, in some form, is in operation. In England alone, where it has hitherto been unnecessary, is the Speaker's initiative suggested as a safeguard against the tyranny of the majority, and the notion that so exalted and responsible an official would declare "the evident sense of the House" to be in favour of closing a debate when a bare majority supported it, is, as Mr. Goschen has said, founded neither on reason nor experience. Parliament seems to have become so perverted by the obstructive action of Irish minorities, that it is thought to be monstrous for the Government, although representing a very large majority, to demand the power to carry its measures. Lord Hartington has put the matter with

blunt plainness, and the Government are evidently of opinion that it would be better to consume the rest of the Session—for the Easter recess is already in sight—in carrying a proposal which would restore the suspended rights of the majority, than to accept any plan that would paralyse our Parliamentary system. It is certain that if every one of the proposed rules were to pass intact, the forms of the House would still favour prolonged discussion, and equally certain that public opinion would quickly condemn the slightest attempt to fetter freedom of speech.

During the absence of the Queen at Mentone, in which charming retreat her privacy is scrupulously respected, and her health and spirits are, we hope, being thoroughly renewed, her Majesty's sons, whose admirable training has well fitted them to sustain the prestige of Royalty, do not relax their efforts to promote on all suitable occasions those public objects which tend to increase the happiness or ameliorate the condition of her subjects. With the Prince of Wales at their head, the grand scheme of a Royal College of Music has been pushed forward by their Royal Highnesses with so much zeal and perseverance as to have passed out of the region of ideal projects. The inaugural assembly at St. James's Palace has been followed by a City meeting, at which the Duke of Connaught supplemented the preceding addresses of his three Royal brothers, and by a subsequent gathering of influential colonists at Marlborough House. It is stated that more than £50,000 have been already promised, and that an equal sum will probably be contributed by the City Companies and merchants. That one third of the required endowment should have been subscribed within a few weeks is a most auspicious beginning of this national enterprise, and a good omen as to the result of an appeal to the liberality of our provincial towns. As the Duke of Connaught said at the Mansion House on Monday, the object of the College is not to drain the country in general of musical genius in order to maintain a constant supply in London, but to create, as it were, "a reservoir, from which music may be circulated throughout the entire empire;" its functions as a teaching and examining body, by the aid of free scholarships, being intended to encourage musical talent wherever found. Thus, the College is to be developed into a national Conservatoire, to which all local schools may be affiliated; the whole system being put in action by a Musical Senate, which will appoint examiners and grant certificates. This gradual development of the scheme under the auspices of the four Princes, and Mr. Grove, the managing director, is adapted to win that public confidence which will ensure adequate pecuniary support.

It is amazing how practical improvements in "the houses we live in" lag behind the teachings and discoveries of sanitary science. Exhibitions, conferences, and societies for promoting the better drainage of our dwellings and improving the public health, seem almost a "delusion and a snare" in view of the startling revelations contained in Dr. Playfair's report on the sanitary condition of Bagshot Park, where poisonous sewer gases were permitted to permeate the mansion, and almost proved fatal to the amiable Duchess of Connaught and her infant daughter. In this new residence, constructed on the most improved principles, the elaborately constructed system of baths, drains, and waste-pipes actually communicated with the soil drains of the house, and conducted the poisonous malaria into the very heart of the building! Happily, her Royal Highness was, not without risk, removed in time from her unhealthy home, and is slowly recovering from an illness brought on by the same causes that nearly cut off in his prime the Prince of Wales. We seem to learn where the germs of death lurk in our houses only to become more exposed to their fatal influence. It is not merely the denizens in our back-slums, but the occupants of public offices, splendid mansions, and suburban residences, who are as liable as ever to be poisoned with sewer gas and carried off by typhoid fever, spite of pretentious builders and engineers.

The Channel Tunnel is making great progress, and at a meeting held a few days ago of the company that is responsible for the gigantic undertaking, Sir Edward Watkin, who was able to spare a short time from his personally-conducted tours to Shakspeare's Cliff, gave a most glowing report of their prospects, defended the project with his usual vigour, and expressed the utmost confidence that they would in due time meet their French friends midway beneath the "silver streak." Meanwhile the scientific committee is pursuing its inquiries, which are, however, limited to discovering whether the English end of the Channel Tunnel can be adequately protected against an invader. In the House of Lords on Monday night Lord Granville stated that the general national question involved would be open to the consideration of Parliament. If, however, as is understood, successive Governments have provisionally sanctioned the colossal work, does not the familiar proverb of the steed and stable-door find a new application? Sir Edward and his French colleagues press on, and on Tuesday obtained the prestige of a visit by the Prince and Princess of Wales. It seems to be rather a question of engineering enterprise than of legislative sanction; and, perhaps, when Parliament meets next year, its deliberance on the subject, whether favourable or otherwise, will be of no avail.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Reasons, not of State, but of space, constrain me, this week, to merge the "Playhouses" in the "Echoes." There has been an exceptional pressure on our columns; and lest the "Playhouses" should be squeezed out altogether I was fain to entreat the daughter of Aer and Tellus to grant hospitality "on this occasion only" to Thespis and his train.

There is less need, perhaps, to apologise for bringing the drama to the front in this column, since the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum is just now the universal topic of conversation in Society. "What do you think of Henry Irving's Romeo?" "How did you like Ellen Terry's Juliet?" are among the first questions asked you by the ladies whom you have the honour of taking down to dinner. Of course there are controversies as to the respective merits of these admirable artistes. There are Irvingites and Anti-Irvingites. There are Terryans and Kataterryans (I do not mean Kate). There are those who object to the resuscitation of the mute Rosaline, and others who object to the interior as well as the exterior of the tomb of all the Capulets being made the groundwork of a superb scene; and who think that Friar Laurence should be permitted to recite, after Juliet has slain herself, the inordinately long speech beginning with the delusive promise—"I will be brief."

But my business is to redeem the promise I made last week, and, leaving the magnificent impersonations of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry to the controversialists, to say something about the other performers in the tragedy. First let me give warm commendation to the Nurse of dear old Mrs. Stirling. Is it discourteous to call her old? Why, 'tis confessed in "Men of the Time" that the accomplished actress in question was born in 1817. Is it impertinent to call her dear? Why, she was one of my mother's dearest friends; and I remember full four-and-forty years ago seeing Mrs. Stirling, a young, beautiful, and vivacious woman, playing (in a full suit of brown velvet), at the St. James's Theatre, the part of the hero in a melodrama called "Pascal Bruno." Her vivacity has not left her; and age as well as youth has its beauty.

Mrs. Stirling's Nurse is, from first to last, a careful, appreciative, and scholarly performance. With exquisite skill does she portray that which seems to me the only tolerable feature in the Nurse's character, as Shakspeare has drawn it. She is a vain, fickle, cross-tempered, greedy, venal old woman; and her eagerness to persuade Juliet to commit bigamy by marrying Paris, on the plea that her first and lawful husband, Romeo, will never come back to Verona, is absolutely revolting. She is continually teasing Juliet; in one scene she wantonly tortures her susceptibilities; but she does really love the girl with that passionate and whole-hearted affection not uncommon in an age when fathers and mothers treated their children with inflexible severity, and the only kindness which the poor young creatures experienced was at the hands of dependents. Mrs. Stirling's expression of the Nurse's love for her foster-daughter made the Nurse herself (who otherwise would be but a Renaissance Mrs. Gamp) lovable.

Mr. W. Terriss is a very manly and gallant Mercutio, and suits the action to the word and the word to the action most eloquently as well as skilfully in the "Queen Mab" speech. Mr. C. Glenney is a picturesque and sufficiently fiery Tybalt. I mean that he is quite angry and animated enough, and does not rant, as too many Tybalts are apt to do. Mr. G. Alexander gives a modest but chivalrous rendering of the County Paris; Mr. Fernandez delivers with due solemnity the lengthy *sententia* of Friar Laurence; and Mr. T. Mead is as concentrated, incisive, and striking in the Apothecary as I was sure this excellent Shakspearean actor would prove to be. Mr. Howe, as Capulet, is duly stately; but I must say with regret that I do not in any wise like Miss L. Payne's Lady Capulet. Her manner is as harsh as that of a mother in the sixteenth century generally was; but she might mingle some dignity with her harshness: and she is not dignified. Mr. Howard Russell speaks with intelligence and quiet effectiveness the prologue of the Chorus; and Miss Helen Mathews is a graceful Lady Montague.

Touching the scenery, dresses, and general "mounting" of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, which I propose to notice next week (to do so now would be unjust to another theatre), there is but a solitary little morsel of sumptuary hypercriticism in which I intend to indulge; and it may as well be done with at once. The brown dress of Friar Laurence strikes me as being wholly incorrect. Friar Laurence was a Franciscan monk, and the Franciscans did not wear brown. The habits of the fraternity are figured, and the colours thereof described in Father Bonanni's great work "Ordinum Religiosorum in Ecclesia Militanti Catalogus," published during the Pontificate of Clement XI.; and in this book it appears that the Franciscans of the Observance wore a frock of "the natural colour of the wool;" that is to say, nearly white, and over that a short mantle with a cowl of the same material and hue. The Franciscans of the Stricter Observance, and those called Conventuals, were habited in grey, or ash-colour; and the monks were closely shaven, and wore only a very thin fringe of hair round their shaven crowns. At the Lyceum Friar Laurence is full-bearded.

Mr. H. J. Byron's Comedy-Farce of "Auntie," which has begun that which I hope will prove a long and triumphant career at Toole's Theatre, is an extremely funny production; in fact, you laugh so heartily and so continually during the three short acts of which the merry piece is composed, that you quite forget the fact that the plot of the play itself is of the very flimsiest kind. Nay, when even that circumstance is brought under your cognisance, the necessity of "Auntie" having any epoea worth speaking of does not by any means become apparent. "We may be good and happy without socks," the philosopher has said; and "Auntie" gets

on very well at Toole's Theatre with the very tiniest of dramatic socks and the most exiguous of buskins.

Mr. Benjamin Bunny (Mr. J. L. Toole) is the good-natured husband of a pretty young wife (Miss Winifred Emery). Mr. Bunny is, to use a Scotticism, "sair overhanded," not by a "bubblyjock," but by his wife's aunt, Mrs. Dragoonier (Miss Emily Thorne), an imperious, selfish, and boastful widow, who rules the Bunny establishment with a rod of iron. On the other hand, the life of gallant half-pay Major-General Mogador (Mr. J. Billington) is made miserable by the continual presence and interference with his domestic affairs of his wife's brother, Charles Loafington (Mr. E. D. Ward). Miss Effie Liston plays Mrs. Mogador. The object of the two husbands is to get "Auntie" and the "loafing" brother-in-law out of their respective houses; and in this, after a series of very queer episodes overbrimming with broad fun, both in the action and the dialogue, they finally succeed. The story is materially helped in its evolution by the admirable acting of Mr. E. W. Garden as Snorum, a Margate lodging-house keeper, and of Mrs. Eliza Johnstone, as a strong-minded and deeply-injured cook.

A correspondent, writing from the Riviera with violet ink, all too pale for these dim eyes, has (unintentionally, I am sure) embittered my existence by referring to the adverb "helter-skelter." Says the correspondent from the Riviera:—

I find, on reading a small poem called the "Snow Bunting" (1876), the line "Not like the Dutch Fleet, helter-skelter of yore," and the following note appended. "No doubt an allusion to the defeat of the Dutch fleet, on the coast they were then traversing, when, after the death of Admiral Tromp, it fled, in the utmost confusion, part to the north towards the Helder, part to the south, towards the Scheldt (Dutch, Skelder), giving rise to the British sailor's exclamation, 'There they go, Helder-Skelder (helter-skelter).'"

And yet, adds my correspondent, "we meet with the word 'helter-skelter' in Shakspeare." Of course we do. It is in the Second Part of Henry the Fourth (act v. sc. 3), in which Pistol says:—

Sir John, I am thy Pistol and thy friend,  
And helter-skelter have I rode to thee;  
And tidings do I bring, and lucky joys,  
And golden times and happy news of price.

Most of the dictionaries in my possession merely define "helter-skelter" as an onomatopoeic adverb formed to resemble the sound of the thing (as pell-mell, topsy-turvy, hodge-podge, humpty-dumpty), and signifying hurry and confusion, disorder and tumult, without regard to order and precedence. Very few of the lexicographers within my ken trouble themselves about the etymology of the word. One, indeed, Skinner, derives it from the Anglo-Saxon "heolstor sceado;" the hurry and confusion of the infernal regions.

The learned Professor W. W. Skeat, I have not the slightest doubt, knows all about the true derivation of "helter-skelter," and can cite numerous instances of the word having been used prior to Shakspeare's time. But I do not possess Professor Skeat's great work; and I cannot afford to buy all the dictionaries which are published. I have, indeed, an Anglo-Dutch "Woordenboek;" and therein the Batavian equivalent for helter-skelter is "rompstomp;" which does not help me much.

Mere conjecture is accounted by scientific philologists to be a very serious crime. I am not scientific; and, for the nonce, intend to be criminal. In the extremely unlikely case of there being no trace of "helter-skelter" to be found in English literature anterior to Shakspeare, how would it be if there were some truth after all in the "Helder-Skelder" story: only that it referred, not to the defeat of Tromp (whom my correspondent erroneously dubs "Van" Tromp), but to the scattering of the Spanish Armada? Let us be chronological for a moment.

According to the late Mr. Dyce, "The Works of William Shakspeare" (London: Bickers, 1881), the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth" was composed prior to the year 1598. Now, the Spanish Armada was finally routed in September, 1588. I read in "Lingard's History of England" (vol. vi., p. 251):—

The dawn of morning discovered the Armada dispersed along the coast from Ostend to Calais. In a short time a cannonade in the direction of Gravelines collected the adverse fleets. The Spaniards, with forty sail, bravely sustained the attack of their enemy during the day; in the evening the increasing violence of the wind carried them among the shallows and sandbanks near the mouths of the Scheldt. The following morning, with the aid of a favourable breeze, they extricated themselves from danger.

"There they go, helter-skelter" (Helder-Skelder), one of the Elizabethan pilots may possibly have sung out. Probably he did not say or sing anything of the kind; and "helter-skelter" may be a word as old as Domesday Book. Still it may be humbly pleaded, in extenuation of my criminality, that war times are a peculiarly appropriate season for the coinage of new words. "Shave" for hoax first obtained currency during the Crimean War. So did "telegram" for telegraphic message. And to the American Civil War the *Lingua Balatronica* owes the revival, if not the invention, of "skedaddle," "greenback," "copperhead," and "stampede."

I learn from excellent authority that the "Chaunt of Achilles," the sparkling pasquinade on the Rotten Row celebrities of the early days of the Victorian era, which appeared in the *New Sporting Magazine* in September, 1838, and the authorship of which has long and erroneously been attributed to Mr. Charles Sheridan, was, in reality, the offspring of the witty pen of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne. In a number of the magazine now in the possession of his son-in-law Mr. Osborne has, *manu proprio*, signed the verses in question, and in the margin has filled out all the initials in the text. The fact is worth recording as an item in the social and literary history of our time.

Mem.: In a volume of *The Keepsake* for 1844, edited by the Countess of Blessington, and which I bought for the sake of its beautiful frontispiece—a portrait of Viscountess Jocelyn.

engraved in stipple by W. H. Mole, after C. R. Leslie, R.A.—I find among the contributors Eugene Sue, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Benjamin D'Israeli (*sic*), M.P., Lord John Manners, Walter Savage Landor, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Richard Westmacott (of the *Age*), S. C. Hall, and Ralph Bernal, M.P. Mr. D'Israeli's contribution is entitled "Fantasia." It is a prose romance—a three-volume novel compressed into two pages and a half. It begins "Sybically":—

'Tis a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades; groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces!

It concludes "Tancredically":—

All is mystery; and so is Life. Whither do they go? and where do we? Yet it was a scene of perpetual moonlight &c., &c.—*da capo*.

Mr. Ralph Bernal's contribution is a romantic historic tale, called "The Rendezvous," the scene being laid in France at the period of the regency of Philippe of Orleans.

Touching the smoking of tobacco on the stage, "D. C.," Leeds, reminds me that the objectionable practice in question is not by any means a new one, and quotes Hartley Coleridge's "Introduction to the plays of Massinger and Ford" to show that in the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras the play-house stages were intruded upon by the young gallants of the Court, who, apparelled in all their bravery, occupied stools where now would be the "wings" and puffed the fumes from their tobacco pipes in the faces of the performers.

But this was not precisely what I meant. That to which exception was taken was smoking by the actors themselves as part of the "business" of the play. Of course there has always been puffing of pipes in the inn parlour scenes in "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Paul Pry." Many years have passed since I last saw "No Song, no Supper"; but I think a pipe is smoked (I know that a real boiled leg of mutton is eaten) in that cheery English operetta. The earliest stage direction prescribing smoking that I can find is in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," in which (act iii. sc. 2) Perez is discovered "in a very mean lodging-house, seated and smoking." "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" was in this manner performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in September, 1825; but in Stockdale's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, "printed from the text" with the notes of George Colman the Elder (London, 1811), there is no stage direction as to smoking. It was probably a traditional bit of stage "business." The earliest cigar that I can remember on the boards was the mild Havana smoked by the late Mr. Alfred Wigan in "Still Waters Run Deep." Then came Mr. Eccles's cutty pipe in "Caste;" and now cigars and cigarettes in actors' mouths (the ladies even have a whiff at a *papelito*, occasionally) have become universal and offensive.

The outcome of the lecture on the absurdities of modern feminine attire—an address which has been again delivered at the Kensington Townhall by the medical gentleman who labours under the hallucination that the votaries of fashion can be persuaded to obey the dictates of common sense—is an "Exhibition of Hygienic Costume" at the Cavendish Rooms, in Mortimer-street, which display opened on Tuesday and closes on Saturday. In a notice of the exhibition a writer in the *Daily News* makes, with amusing solemnity, the announcement "that on no pretence whatever would Man, were he artistic, philosophic, literary, or bucolic, be admitted." The writer goes on, "It is not thought seemly that men, because they happen to have the gift of drawing or writing, should be permitted to explore the mysteries of the toilette, and reveal the precise nature of those substructures on which the edifice of fashionable costume is reared."

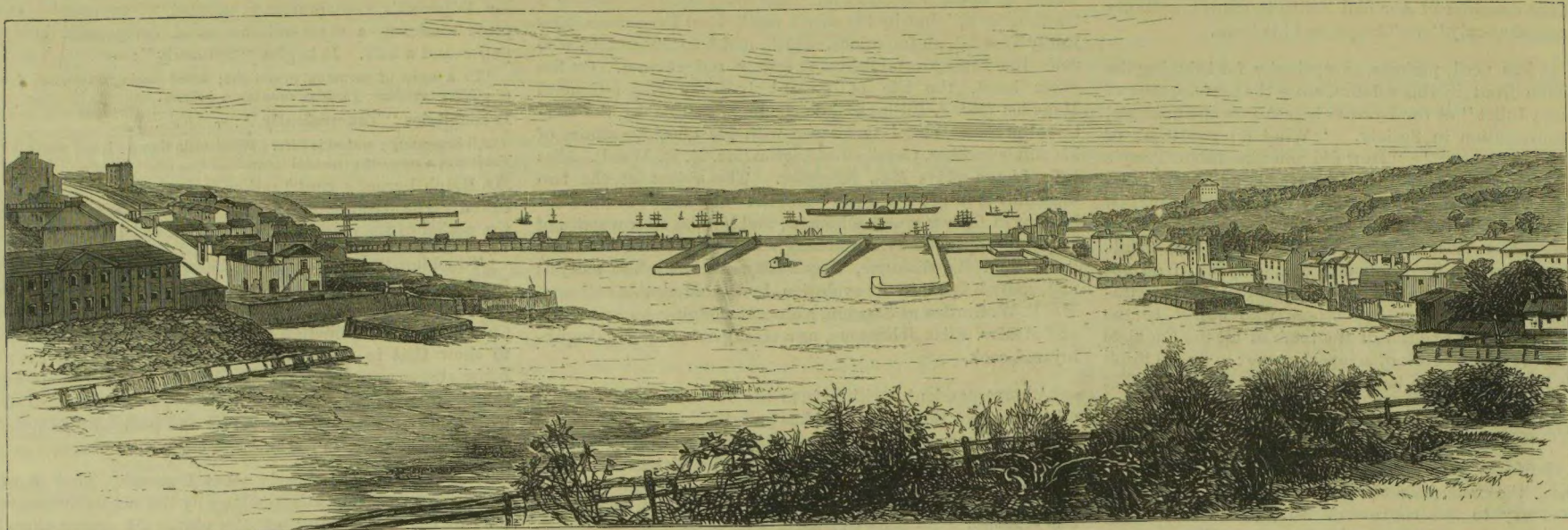
This last paragraph strikes me as being the merest "fudge." It is notorious that the "fashions" are, in nine cases out of ten, devised by male and not by female artists. If you will keep your eyes open, you will see in nearly all the fancy stationers' shop-windows sheets upon sheets of woodcuts, representing with diverting naïveté the most intimate items of "the substructures of the edifice on which fashionable costume is reared." These pictures are drawn and engraved by men. The "patent seamless petticoat" was invented by a man—the Chevalier Something or another. The most noted dressmaker in the world is a man—Mr. Worth, of Paris. Men are known to be much more cunning cutters of ladies' mantles than women are; and, finally, it is to a gentleman—Mr. Samuel Sidney—to whose plain directions, in the "Book of the Horse," ladies who ride on horseback are indebted for information as to the "precise nature of the substructures" on which the edifice of female equestrian costume should be reared. Before Mr. Samuel Sidney's time, the vast majority of ladies seemed to think that a riding-habit, a man's hat and a whip were the only requisites for an Amazonian costume and their "substructures" were uncomfortable and dangerous.

There is nothing new under the sun. I have before me a book called "Health and Beauty," written about thirty years ago by an ingenious lady called Madame Caplin, and illustrated by a number of lithographs of ladies in various kinds of hygienic and non-hygienic corsets. Madame Caplin was a staymaker of the superior, moral, hygienic, and generally "high-toned" order; and the further to inculcate the maxim laid down by Spurrier that "health is the base and instruction the ornament of education," Madame opened, at her residence in Berners-street, an "Anatomical and Physiological Gallery for Ladies only." Berners-street is as close to Mortimer-street as Mantua is to Verona. The final cause of Madame Caplin's book and Madame Caplin's gallery was, of course, "high-toned" staymaking. What is to be the eventual result of the "Hygienic Exhibition" of 1882, it is difficult to foretell.

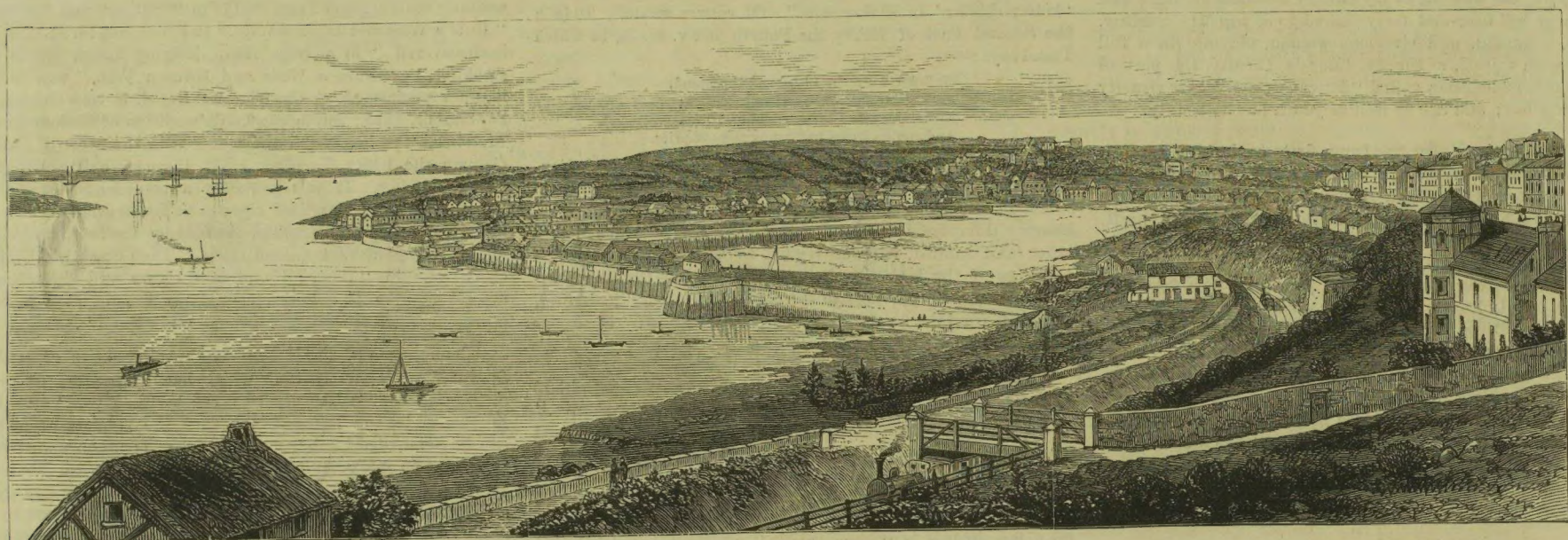
The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise, paid a visit on Monday afternoon to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, in Queen's-road, Chelsea, and remained for a considerable time, narrowly inspecting the different wards of the institution. On Wednesday, the twenty-ninth instant, his Royal Highness takes the chair at a public dinner in aid of the funds of the hospital at Willis's Rooms. I shall have something to say concerning the festival and the admirable charity itself next week.

G. A. S.

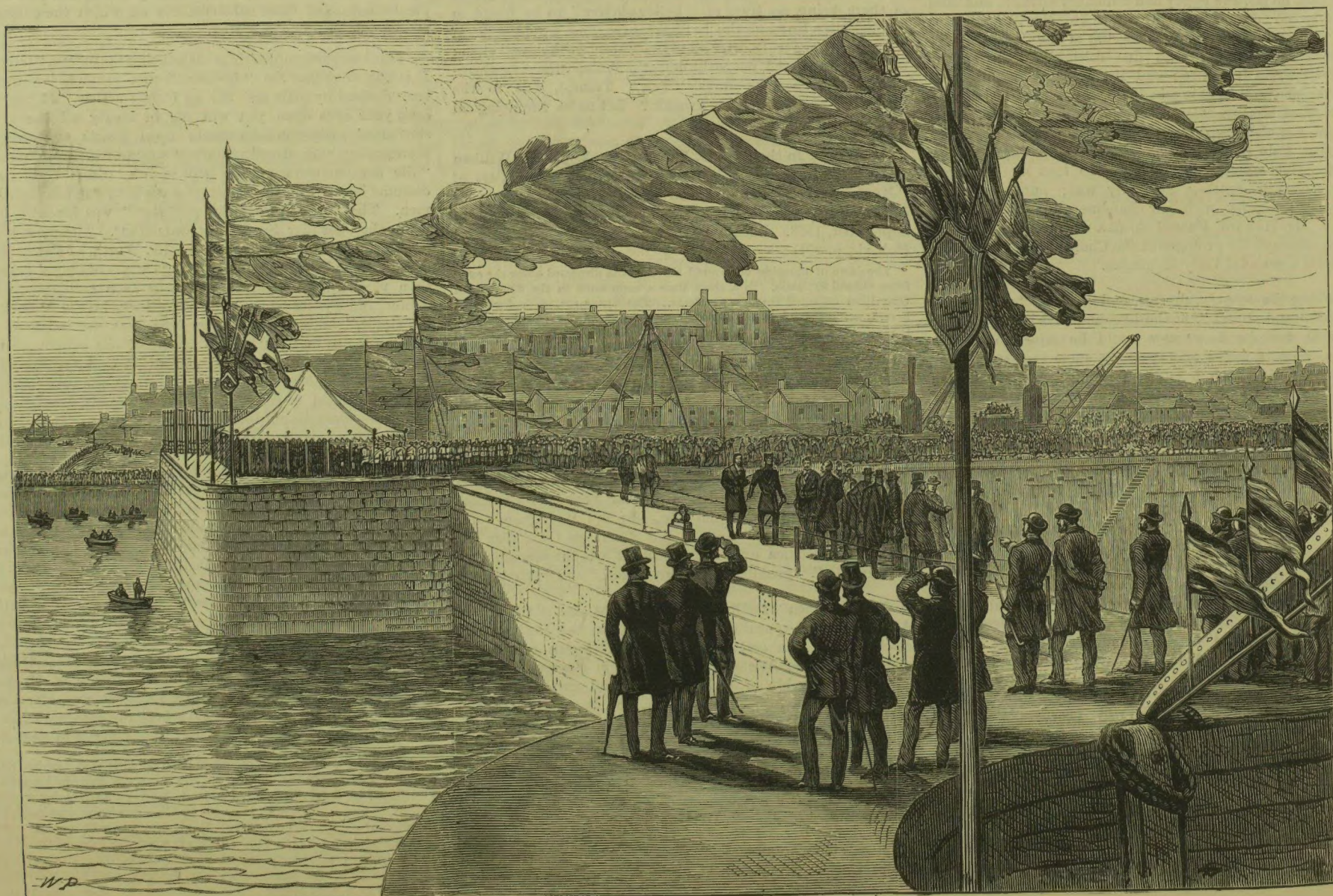




MILFORD HAVEN, LOOKING TOWARDS PEMBROKE DOCK.



MILFORD HAVEN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE, SHOWING THE NEW DOCK.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING THE NEW DOCK UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MILFORD HAVEN.





OUR ARTIST IN EGYPT: A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE ON THE RAILWAY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 290.

## A JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA.

A telegram from Irkutsk, near the shore of Lake Baikal, in Eastern Siberia, dated the 11th inst., informed us last week that our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, accompanying Mr. Jackson, Special Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, who is sent by the proprietor of that journal, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, had safely reached that distant place, on their way, to the River Lena. The aim of their long journey is to find and relieve the distressed Arctic exploring party shipwrecked in the Jeannette, Mr. Bennett's steam-yacht, which was equipped and dispatched from San Francisco to pass through Behring's Strait, and to explore the Arctic Ocean north of Asia.

The following extracts from our Special Artist's letters relate to the particular incidents which are delineated in his Sketches engraved for this week's publication:—

"From Orenburg to the fortress of Petropaulovsk, there is no Government post for travellers. The horses are kept by the so-called 'voluntary' post. The price here is therefore much higher than in Siberia, the horses costing each four copecks per verst, whereas in Siberia the price varies from a copeck and a half to three copecks per horse. Nor are the stations kept by private enterprise so clean or so large as those on the Government post-road. In my sketch of the interior

of one of these post-stations (No. 4) are two travellers drinking tea. To the left hand is the Russian stove, brick-built, and whitened with chalk. An open door to the next room shows a woman standing by the cradle with a baby. The cradle is fixed to the ceiling; the walls are covered with pictures of the Imperial family and others. As we travel day and night, the only sleep we can get is while driving on. But on tolerably smooth roads one soon gets accustomed to this. We put a few pillows on the seat, lie down stretched out at full length, well muffled up in furs, and so make ourselves as comfortable as possible (Sketch 3). A few days after our departure from Samara to Orenburg we reached the Ural Mountains. The snow had meanwhile become so deep, from the recent snowstorms, that we travelled with five or sometimes with six horses. In the Urals we were soon to experience the further effects of those snowdrifts (Russian "buran") which we had already seen in Orenburg and along the railway line from Samara to Orenburg. One night I was awakened by the howling storm, and, looking out, noticed that we did not move from the spot. The drivers, called "yemtschiks" in Russian, were beating and swearing at the horses; but it was of no use. The horses were standing in snow up to their bodies, perfectly exhausted. After a few more desperate efforts to move on, they lay down in the snow, as if to say they had done their utmost, and

would die before they would do any more. The yemtschiks seemed to think the horses were right in this opinion. They came up to the sledge and told us that we could get no further; the snow was too deep. We were in a kind of valley, surrounded by high mountains. To the right and to the left were snow hills, which rose higher every moment. The wind was blowing with tremendous power, whirling the powdery snow high up in the air, making it almost impossible to keep our eyes open. The temperature was about twenty degrees of cold (Reaumur). So, what was to be done? Seeing that the horses were not able to pull, hardly even to stand upright, we told the yemtschiks to put them out of harness, and take them to the next station, from which they were to bring ten fresh horses. They did accordingly; after some minutes we saw them disappear, with the horses, in the dense mist. When we heard the last tinkling of their bells, it may be imagined how lonely we felt. We were left to ourselves there amongst the mountains, with no other company than that of the roaring wind, and the wolves howling at a distance. But the wolves soon came nearer; so near, that we saw them on the next snow hill about fifty yards off. (See my sketch of this incident.) We got out our weapons and had a few shots at the wolves, but it seemed without killing any one. Yet they were frightened by the shots, and disappeared, and did not come near us any more. During five



hours we waited there; the sledge became more and more buried in snow, and we had got inside it to keep ourselves warm. At last, the bells were heard a second time, and then came the men with fresh horses, and wooden shovels to dig out the sledge, if necessary, or to clear the road of snow (Sketch 2). It appeared that our yentschiks had lost the right road, and had consequently got into such deep snow that it was impossible to force a way through it. But all this while, only about twenty yards to the right of us was the high road, which we found after an hour and a half shovelling away the snow. The new horses did their work splendidly, such work as only a Siberian horse can stand; and after a few hours more we sat comfortably at the station, with a glass of *tehai* before us.

"Alongside the post road, in the steppe through which we travel, live many of the Kirghis. We had often seen them on the road, driving cattle to the next village, and had long wished to visit them in their winter dwellings. At the station Karakulskaja, twenty miles from Troitsk, we met a fine old Cossack named Ponomareff, who kept the post station. He was, as we afterwards learned, a rich man who owned a hundred horses, and the house where the station was established was his property. He gave us a very nice dinner, with a clean cloth, and even napkins to it, a great rarity among the Siberian peasants. In short, he tried, as well as his two sons, tall, fine-looking fellows, to make us as comfortable as they could. When we expressed a wish to visit the Kirghis, one of the young men offered to accompany us. Of course, we accepted his offer, with thanks; and presently started together. After an hour's drive we reached the Kirghis winter quarters, where the young Ponomareff explained, as the Kirghis did not speak Russian, that foreigners had come to see them. They were evidently much flattered, and invited us into their best hut. They ordered mutton to be prepared, with tea and other things, all which we, however, having little time, were obliged to refuse, not a little to the disappointment of our hosts. According to custom, we sat down on the divan; and while I was taking a sketch of the room, the Kirghis who took us round stood beside me, and watched the pencil. When the sketch was finished he roared with delight, and asked if I would not be kind enough to sketch the children in the school. Of course I wished no better, and we went there. When the door was opened we saw a little room four feet below the ground. On the floor sat five children, from four to six years of age, with huge Kirghis books on their knees, reading half aloud. The reading was, to our ears, something like the humming of bees, but was accompanied by the bleating of some young kids, kept in the same room behind a straw lattice. This did not prevent the animals from coming out now and then, shoving their heads between the children's, and looking on at the school. We were rather surprised at seeing such young children able to read, considering the fact that a great part of the Russian people in Europe learn neither to read nor write. We asked the schoolmaster, who sat by with his indispensable stick, to bid one of them read alone. Silence was then established, except the noise of the kids bleating, and every one of the pupils read a chapter of their prayer book, having previously found the portion he knew best. After having distributed about five pounds of honey cakes among the children, and having given a trifling money present to the older ones, which they would hardly accept, we thanked our hosts and young Ponomareff and continued our journey, much satisfied with this visit to the nomad Kirghis."

By the fall of a shed in the playground of a public school at Glasgow on Monday four children lost their lives and many others were seriously injured.

The Huddersfield Town Council have resolved to invest £50,000 in the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway Extension in the event of the bill for the scheme passing through the House of Commons.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday at 7, Adelphi-terrace. Fifteen English and foreign members having been elected, a paper on Climatic Influences as regards Organic Life was read by Dr. Gordon, C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen.

The *Citizen* states that the total expenditure for general purposes at Christ's Hospital during the past year amounted to £57,384. Within the same period the average number of children maintained and educated in the Hertford and London establishments has been 1177.

Mr. G. W. Moore's annual benefit will take place at St. James's Great Hall, next Tuesday, in the afternoon and evening; when he will present two attractive programmes, sustained by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels and a galaxy of eminent artists connected with the principal theatres.

The annual benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund took place at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday afternoon, when the extensive miscellaneous programme customary on these occasions was presented to an audience which included a considerable proportion of the dramatic profession. Though many of the leading actors and actresses on the London stage had volunteered to appear in choice fragments from some of the most popular plays now being acted, and the potent name of Mr. Irving, who had undertaken to give a recitation, was included in the list, the attendance was, we regret to say, considerably thinner than on previous occasions. We gather from the programme that there are at present forty-nine annuitants on the books of this excellent institution, many of whom are over eighty years of age.

The two events of the past week in the Irish capital were the Castle Theatre on St. Patrick's night and the Amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper. The hall, notwithstanding the current reports that Lord Cowper shared the odium with which the present Ministry is regarded by a section of Irish society, was largely attended by the most influential landowners and their families; and the Amateurs attracted an overflowing audience, at double prices, in all parts of the house. The performance was in aid of the Drummond Institution, a charity founded by the late Alderman Drummond for the maintenance and education of the orphan daughters of soldiers. The pieces presented on the occasion were Mr. Byron's comedy, "Old Soldiers," and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's musical fairy tale, "Creatures of Impulse," and both were excellently acted. Mrs. G. M. Onslow and Mrs. G. H. Moore-Lane displayed histrionic talent much superior to the ordinary amateur standard, and Mrs. Langley's song in the second piece received, as it deserved, the honour of a double encore. Captain Moore-Lane, A.P.D., Captain McCalmont, A.D.C., Captain Somerset-Maxwell, Mr. Stopford, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C., and Messrs. Martin and Brien acquitted themselves admirably in the parts assigned to them. Mrs. Stephenson, the only professional lady engaged in the performance, acted with her usual intelligence and vivacity. Mr. Michael Doyle's admirable arrangements for the seating and exit of the vast audience contributed to the success of the entertainment, which, we are glad to note, resulted in a substantial addition to the funds of a most deserving charity.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 21.

No duels except in the provinces! No Ministerial crisis, in spite of the officious notes of the *Journal des Débats*! No murders to speak of! And yet the modest annalist must continue his weekly task. In his working-room Théophile Gautier used to have always before his eyes an ominous motto, eloquent in its pleonasm, "Les journaux quotidiens paraissent tous les jours!" With the necessary modification, the axiom is applicable to weekly journals. But why this hesitation? Why these doleful reflections? Indeed, the annalist may well lament and hesitate.

The calendar marks March 21; the weather is that of June 21. The sky is radiant, the buds are bursting, the apple-trees are in flower, the Magnolia Yulan of the Champs Elysées is in full bloom—a mass of celadon green like the floral decoration of a Chinese *foukousa*—the blackbirds are whistling, the crows are building their nests and noisily confabulating in President Grévy's garden; several members of the French Academy have renewed the cotton-wool in their venerable ears, and the sparrows have carried off the old wool to pad their nests withal; the Bois is resplendent with verdure and luxurious equipages; the country is inviting; Paris is full of the dazzling whiteness of Oriental sunlight . . . and the annalist must pursue his Sisyphean task, unmoved by the intoxicating perfumes of renaissance nature! For him Bank holidays have no charms; Easter brings no relief; he cannot even go to Paris and back for five pounds, seeing that he is already at Paris!

The Parisian waiters divide the English visitors to Paris into two categories, *L'Anglais à prunes* and *L'Anglais à primeurs*. The former tightens his purse-strings and dines at fixed-price restaurants, where he avoids "suppléments" like poison, and takes modest stewed prunes for dessert; the latter is the rare representative of the gilt-edged "milord" of the good old times who spends his money nobly and disdainfully. *L'Anglais à primeurs*, as his name indicates, feeds upon first-fruits, asparagus in January, strawberries in February, and green peas all the year round. Thanks to "personally conducted" tours, the Britishers of the stewed prune category are in the majority nowadays. They are already beginning to adorn the boulevards by their caricatural presence, their unpicturesque costume, and their astounding head-gear. What would the Londoners think of a Frenchman who promenaded Regent-street in greased boots, knickerbockers, and a grey cloth helmet-shaped hat?

But enough of personal reflections and dilettante observation. What is the news of the week? The Salvation Army has opened a campaign in Paris, and placed its head-quarters in the Rue Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Marwood have honoured the town with a visit and witnessed the rejoicings of the Mi-Carême. The worthy "exécuteur des hautes œuvres" was lucky, for, since the end of the Empire, such a brilliant Thursday of Mid-Lent has not been known in Paris. The boulevards were crowded beyond conception, and the masqueraders were more numerous and their costumes more brilliant than had been seen for many years.

For the present, the principal occupation of people of leisure, besides the duties and distractions of social life, is to lounge in picture exhibitions. Almost every week some new exhibition is opened by some club or another—a kind of dress rehearsal before the Salon. This year, however, the Salon, whose prestige has been greatly declining of late years, will be entirely eclipsed by an exhibition of a unique description, the idea of which is due to M. J. de Nittis. On May 1, on the same day as the Salon, there will be opened in the fine new galleries of the Rue de Sèze an international Salon, but a Salon composed only of the works of a few first-rate artists. England will be represented by J. E. Millais, Belgium by Alfred Stevens, Italy by J. de Nittis, Spain by Madrazzo, Holland by Josef Israëls, Germany by Adolf Menzel, Austria-Hungary by Munkacsy, and France by four painters—Meissonier, Jules Dupré, Gustave Moreau, and Paul Baudry. A more splendid list of names could not be desired; each nation will be represented by the artist who is beyond dispute the first of his time. Such an exhibition will, of course, offer an interest of the rarest order, and it will be organised in conditions the most favourable for showing the pictures and for the comfort of the visitors. In presence of the increasing favour of private and independent exhibitions, and, above all, in presence of the realisation of this idea of an international and independent exhibition, one is tempted to predict the near approach of the day when the Salon will be abolished for ever. Apropos of the foreign artists, I may mention that M. de Nittis is about to have an exhibition of his pastels in Maclean's gallery. As for the Meissonier exhibition, which was to have taken place in the gallery of the Rue de Sèze, it has been found impossible to arrange it, owing to the fact of many of the artist's finest works being in America, and owing to the enormous *ad valorem* duties that would have to be paid, a second time over, on the return of the pictures. Meissonier will therefore have a place amongst his illustrious international colleagues in art. Finally, to conclude my budget of art news, I may state that Mr. James Tissot was last week elected a member of the "Société d'Aquarellistes Français."

It is the custom for the gazettes to record the sayings and doings of Victor Hugo. At Rome one must do as the Romans. On Sunday there was a grand dinner at the poet's house, and during dessert the host was told that Alexander III. had pardoned five of the men who were condemned to death, and in whose favour Victor Hugo had written a letter of eloquent antitheses, published by the newspapers of Europe and America. Victor Hugo then rose, and, with profound emotion, proposed this toast:—"I drink to the Czar who has pardoned five of the men condemned to death, and who will pardon them all!"

T. C.

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## MUSIC.

The last two Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace each included a violin concerto. In the earlier instance, Madame Norman-Néruda played, with fine mechanism and style, the elaborate work that was completed by the late Henri Vieuxtemps but a few days before his death, in June last. The concerto is more successful as a vehicle for the display of executive skill than as a composition intrinsically. On Saturday last Herr Joachim gave a splendid performance of Brahms's First Violin Concerto, and was also heard in his unrivalled execution of two movements (prelude and fugue) from Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone. The concert opened with Herr Joachim's impressive "Elegiac Overture," which, as well as the concerto, has before been commented on by us. Other items of both the concerts referred to call for no specific remark beyond the facts that vocal pieces were successfully rendered, on the earlier occasion by Miss C. Elliott, and on the latter, by Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Hope Glenn. "Mignon" was announced to be given by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, in the Crystal Palace theatre, on Tuesday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Thursday afternoon.

Madame Schumann played again at the Saturday afternoon popular concert of last week, when the eminent pianist gave Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata with fine effect, and was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda in an excellent performance of Brahms's duet sonata for pianoforte and violin (op. 78). This was Madame Néruda's last appearance this season. At Monday evening's concert Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, and Mdlle. Krebs reappeared as solo pianist.

Mr. Sims Reeves gave the last of his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang, with the usual effect, Handel's recitative "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Waft her, angels;" and Beethoven's "Adelaide," the latter accompanied by Madame Arabella Goddard, who also gave a fine rendering of the same composer's Pianoforte Sonata in A flat, with the Funeral March. Madame Patey, Misses Clements and S. Jones, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. F. B. Foote contributed to a varied programme, which also included the skilful instrumental performances of the "Anemoic Union." Mr. Reeves will now resume his provincial tour; returning to London in May.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave a performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music—for the first time in the great Kensington building—on Wednesday evening; the solo music having been assigned to Madame Marie Roze, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. King, and Mr. Pyatt.

The Philharmonic Society gave the fourth concert of the present season on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto, played by Madame Schumann—this being the fiftieth anniversary of its first performance here—and other interesting features.

The new patriotic song introduced at last week's Ballad Concert is a setting by Mr. C. V. Stanford of lines by the Poet Laureate (some verbal modifications having been made to suit the music). Mr. Stanford, we believe, has adapted a melody furnished by an amateur, and the result is a song of a bold and national character (with an effective choral refrain), the rhythmical effect of which was enhanced by Mr. Santley's fine declamation. The programme was otherwise also of an interesting, although not novel, nature; having comprised popular pieces contributed by the vocalist just named, Misses S. Jones, M. Davies, and McKenzie, Madame Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli, and the members of the South London Choral Association. This week's concert was the last evening performance of the series, an extra concert being announced for next Wednesday morning.

The Guildhall School of Music gave a choral concert at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon, when the choir sang, with great effect, Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God," and his motet, "Hear my prayer," and other choral pieces. Among these was a cleverly-written part-song, "It was a lover and his lass," composed by David Davies, a student; Miss F. Allitsen having produced a pleasing song, "Stars of the Summer Night," which was well rendered by Mr. D. Henderson. There was some solo playing by Master Leopold (violin) and Mr. Johnson (violin), the former displaying much promising aptitude. Mr. Weist Hill conducted, and Mr. Beardwell was the accompanist.

MM. Carl Weber (pianist) and A. Kummer (violinist) gave the first of four concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening; the programme on this occasion having comprised Gade's pianoforte trio, the second string trio of Beethoven, Schumann's "Fantasie-stücke," and vocal pieces contributed by Madame Fasset.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company's performances—removed from Her Majesty's Theatre to the Standard Theatre last Monday week—are to close this (Saturday) evening. Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" was announced for Wednesday.

The last of Mr. W. Macfarren's three orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall takes place this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include Beethoven's violin concerto (played by Herr Joachim), Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known here as "The Power of Sound"), Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and other items.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society gave a very effective performance of the music of Weber's opera, "Euryanthe," on Monday evening, by a band and chorus of two hundred performers, the solo singers having been Misses F. Norman, C. Penna, and E. Gibson, Mr. Maas, Mr. Forington, Mr. Thornthwaite, and Mr. W. Thornthwaite. Dr. Bridge conducted. The English text used had been specially adapted by Mr. W. Thornthwaite. The occasion was one of much interest, the work being Weber's stage masterpiece and but little known to the English public. It is included in the repertoire of the German opera performances to be given at Drury Lane Theatre next May and June.

Dr. Sullivan's sacred drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," will be performed next Monday evening by the Brixton Choral Society, Mr. Lemare conducting.

A meeting in support of the Royal College of Music, recently advocated by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, was held on Monday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Duke of Connaught pointed out that the college would supply two great educational wants, and that its promoters desired to create an institution which was to be a reservoir from which music might circulate throughout the empire. A City committee for collecting funds was ultimately appointed, and donations were announced amounting to more than £4000. The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £2000 to the college.

A return has been issued which shows that of a total population in Scotland of 3,735,536 those who speak Gaelic number 231,602. The three greatest Gaelic-speaking counties are Inverness (60,447), Ross and Cromarty (56,767), Argyll (53,111).



## THE COURT.

The journey from England to Mentone was accomplished most satisfactorily, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice arriving there at a quarter past four, p.m., on the 16th inst., but little fatigued. The English Vice-Consul met the Royal visitors at the temporary station, opposite her Majesty's residence, no official reception being desired. Mr. Henfrey received the Queen and Princess Beatrice at the entrance of the Chalet des Rosiers, where every minutiae had been considered to ensure her Majesty's comfort and repose. A bouquet from the municipality of Mentone had been sent to the chalet anticipatory of the Royal arrival. Bouquets were also presented to the Queen en route by the daughter of the British Consul at Cherbourg, and by the Marquis of Camden at Cannes. Her Majesty had a good night's rest after her arrival, and, with the Princess, drove out the next day towards Cap Martin, the streets being still decorated as upon her arrival. The King and Queen of Saxony visited the Queen on Saturday; and her Majesty paid a visit to the Château d'Orengo at Mortola. On Sunday Divine service was performed at the Chalet des Rosiers by the Rev. Frederick Anson, Canon of Windsor, the Queen and Princess and the Royal household attending. Princess Beatrice visited the King and Queen of Saxony at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques; and in the evening Prince Leopold arrived from England. A fête was given in the town on Tuesday evening in honour of the Royal visitors. Her Majesty's ironclad Inflexible, stationed off Mentone, fired salutes during the festivities. The Queen and Princess drive out daily, her Royal Highness often patronising the shops of the town; she has also visited the Magnal Artistic Pottery Works.

The Queen has caused a memorial-stone to be placed over the grave of the late Mr. Andrew Toward, in Whippingham churchyard. It bears the following inscription, written by her Majesty:—"To the memory of Andrew Toward, for twenty-nine years the faithful land steward of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, by whom he was much esteemed. Born 21st December, 1795; died 7th May, 1881."

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of opening Epping Forest early in May.

Princess Beatrice has sent £50 to the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home for Women after Childbirth; and the Duke of Albany has sent £10 towards the funds of the Kingston-on-Thames Industrial Exhibition.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were at the Sandown Park Meeting last Saturday, when his Royal Highness's horse, Fairplay, won the Household Brigade Cup. Their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party in the evening, at which Princess Louise of Lorne was present. Covers were laid for thirty-six, and the bands of the 1st Life Guards and of Signor Raimo performed during and after dinner. The Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, visited the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, on Monday; and the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Adolphus, the Hereditary Grand Duke, being of the guests. Their Royal Highnesses inspected Mr. Alma Tadema's studio on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined at Marlborough House. The Prince and the Duke of Connaught went to the St. James's Theatre, and afterwards his Royal Highness and the Princess went to the Countess of Rosebery's dance at Lansdowne House. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Christian have lunched with their Royal Highnesses; and the Prince has visited Mr. Agnew's picture-gallery, and also Mr. J. E. Boehm's and Mr. H. Johnson's studios. His Royal Highness attended the third concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, at St. Andrew's Hall; and also went with Prince Leopold to see "Ours" at the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince and Princess visited the Channel Tunnel works at Shakspeare Cliff, Dover, on Wednesday; and their Royal Highnesses go to the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) to see the Electrical Exhibition.

Their Royal Highnesses have consented to open, in June next, the Convalescent Home at St. Leonards.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who returned to Cairo on Monday, have left for Syria and Palestine.

Princess Louise of Lorne's birthday was celebrated with the usual honours last Saturday, and the band of the Duke of York's School came early in the morning and played beneath her Royal Highness's windows at Kensington Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday from Windsor, en route for Biarritz. On the same day the Duke and Prince Christian lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and afterwards took part in a large meeting held there in support of the proposed Royal College of Music. In the evening the Duke and Duchess went to the Avenue Theatre. Their infant daughter remains at Windsor Castle.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus, hereditary Grand Duke, arrived last Saturday at St. James's Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein has arrived at Cumberland Lodge on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, were married on the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge being present. The bride came accompanied by her mother and was met by her father and her bridesmaids—Lady Jane and Lady Sybella Turnour, sisters of the bridegroom; and her four nieces, Lady Florence Anson, Lady Katherine Lambton, Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice. The register was attested by all the Royal personages present, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck breakfasted with the wedding party at Hampden House. Lord and Lady Winterton left for Miss Featherstonhaugh's seat, Appark, near Petersfield, for the honeymoon. The wedding presents, upwards of 300 in number, included from the Queen an Indian shawl, and from the Prince and Princess of Wales a ruby, diamond, and pearl bangle bracelet; and the Duke and Duchess of Teck gave a case of silver salt-cellars and spoons.

The Earl of Mount Charles (Scots Guards), eldest son of Marquis Conyngham, and the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Eveleigh-de-Moulins, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry, were married, by special license, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, on Tuesday. The bridesmaids were Ladies Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham (sisters of the bridegroom), the Hon. Mildred, the Hon. Hersey, and the Hon. Maud Eveleigh-de-Moulins (sisters of the bride), and Lady Helen Carnegie.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnold de Grey with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, will take place on April 17.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archer, S. Harward, Rector of Throleigh; to be Rector of Newton Ferrers.  
Atkinson, John Todd; Perpetual Curate of Worthington.  
Baddley, J. J.; Rector of Farmborough, near Bath.  
Blyth, Frederic Cavan; Vicar of Buckminster-cum-Sewstern.  
Bousfield, Charles Haslop; Vicar of Horle.  
Bray, Edward; Rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell.  
Burfield, H. J.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, and Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Leicestershire.  
Calliphronas, Theodore; Vicar of Earls Shilton, Leicestershire.  
Caudwell, William Edwin Lowley; Rector of Crux Easton.  
Chapman, David Macklin Braby; Rector of Wambrook, Dorset.  
Chilton, Robert; Rural Dean of Wycombe.  
Cox, W. E.; Curate of Chittlehampton; Perpetual Curate of Chittlehamholt.  
Cross, John Edward; Rural Dean of Manlake.  
Dickson, R. Bruce, Vicar of Cadmore End, High Wycombe; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham.  
Edwards, Reginald Henry, Curate of Fordingbridge; Vicar of Ratley.  
Ellis, Philip, late Curate of St. John's, South Leamington; Vicar of Long Compton.  
Everitt, William, Rector of All Hallows', Goldsmith-street, Exeter; Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter.  
Faulkner, Frederic John, Curate of Bishopstoke, Hants; Perpetual Curate of Bricks Mills.  
Garwood, Octavius Appleby; Rector of Willingham, near Stow.  
Harper, Hugo Daniel; Rector of Besselsleigh, Berks.  
Hassall, John Thomas, Rector of Wattisfield, Suffolk; Vicar of Christow.  
Holland, Walter Lancelot, Rector of Puttenham; Rector of Wadingham.  
Howe, John, Vicar of Knowle; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.  
Jenner, G. H.; Rector of Wenloe, Glamorganshire.  
Linton, Robert Mayer; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Birkenhead.  
McClean, Donald Stuart, Vicar of Wellesbourne; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Colonel Charles William Paulet.  
MacLennan, Alexander; Vicar of Brompton in Cleveland.  
Manners, F. B.; Curate of Meanwood; Vicar of St. Silas's, Hunslet.  
Marshall, W. K.; Rector of Pant-on-with-Wraley; Rural Dean of Wraggoc.  
Moor, Gerald, Curate and Precentor of Stratford-on-Avon; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Sussex, Mr. Donald Larnach.  
Morse, Thomas D. C.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill; Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street.  
Osborne, George, Curate of Royston; Incumbent of the Chapelry District of St. John-the-Evangelist, Carlton.  
Parker, Frederic Stephenson; Vicar of Sealford, Leicestershire.  
Penny, E. G.; Vicar of St. Mary De Lode; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Gloucester.  
Piercy, Frederic Wakefield, Chaplain of Stoke Works.  
Weller, F.; Chaplain of Amersham Union Workhouse, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

The tower of St. John's Church, Hammersmith, which was dedicated on Saturday, completes the fabric, and finishes a work of thirty years.

The Rev. Harry Jones, Vicar of St. George's-in-the-East and Prebendary of St. Paul's, has accepted the rectory of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmunds, in the gift of Sir Charles Bunbury.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrates the new chancel of the parish church of St. Mary, Lewisham, to-day (Saturday); the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Sir Charles Mills, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and others, taking part in a meeting which is to follow.

The "new bell," "Great Paul," was successfully rung in the presence of the Cathedral authorities last Saturday in the foundry at Loughborough. It was swung on its own headstock, supported on temporary timbering, and is the first bell of its size which has been rung properly in this way.

On Sunday the Rev. S. F. Green completed a year's imprisonment, having been remitted to Lancaster Castle for contempt of Lord Penance's monition on March 19, 1881. The day was observed as one of special prayer for the reverend gentleman's release in several metropolitan and provincial churches.

The President of Corpus Christi, Oxford, the Rev. J. Fowler, Professor of Logic, and formerly Sub-Rector of Lincoln College, has been presented with a handsome six-branch silver candelabrum by the graduate and undergraduate members of Lincoln College, as a testimonial of respect, on the occasion of his appointment to the presidency of Corpus.

Dr. Tristram, Q.C., the Chancellor of London, sitting in the Consistorial Court at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, granted a faculty to pull down the old Church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, and to build a new one. A faculty was granted in the same court to make improvements in the old churchyard of St. Mary, Haggerston. It is proposed to remove some of the gravestones, to effect improvements in the walks, and to plant it with trees and shrubs.

The thirty-first report of the Church Estates Commissioners was issued on Wednesday morning. It states the transactions approved by the Commissioners between August, 1851, and March, 1881, were 3201 in number. During this year they have approved the terms agreed upon in four cases—three being cases of sales of reversions and one a case of a purchase of a leasehold interest. The aggregate number of cases approved by the Commissioners is, therefore, 3205.

At a meeting held in Newcastle on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham, a committee of ladies, headed by Lady Ridley, Lady James, Lady Armstrong, and Lady Trevelyan, was appointed, with the object of raising funds for furnishing Bewell Tower as an offering in perpetuity with the new see of Newcastle, and in completion of the munificent gift of Mr. J. W. Pease. Subscriptions to the amount of £250 were announced; and it was intimated that Mr. and Mrs. Pease had determined to hand over the fittings, representing about £250, to the fund.

A painted window (by Mr. Charles Evans, of Warwick-street), in memory of the Rev. Curteis Young Norwood, has been erected in Sevington church, Kent. Mr. E. Vere Nicoll has given another stained-glass window (by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake) to Tidmington church. A stained-glass window (by Clayton and Bell) has recently been placed on the north side of St. Stephen's Church, Avenue-road, in memory of the Rev. Henry A. G. Oliver, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, late head master of St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road, by his affectionate pupils and friends. During the present week St. Andrew's, Nottingham, has been further beautified by the erection of a single-light vestry window, by Messrs. I. A. Gibbs and Harwood, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

The Society for Promoting, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on the 16th inst.—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Forest Gate, St. Saviour's, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, £200; Roath St. German, near Cardiff, £500, R.M. fund; and Southsea, St. Peter's, Hants, £250; rebuilding the church at East Looe, Cornwall, £125; and steeple, St. Lawrence and All Saints', near Maldon, Essex, £100; and towards reseating and restoring the church at Chalgrove, near Wallingford, Oxon, £20. Grants were also made from the Special Missions Building Fund towards building mission churches at New Lodge, in the parish of Llanon, near Llanelli, £25; and the Brook, in the parish of St. Mary's, Chatham, Kent, £45. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the Churches of St. Barnabas and St. John the Baptist, Pimlico.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 26, at 2.30 p.m., for the annual general court.

## FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists was opened on Monday last at their gallery, Great Marlborough-street. The collection is very numerous, especially in the department of water-colour drawings, although many of the lady artists are absent whose presence would be required to render the display adequately representative of what women can do and are doing in art. There are, however, several works which reveal artistic accomplishment or aptitude. Among these may be named "London Bridge," by Miss Clara Montalba; "Through the Wood," by Miss Linnie Watt; "Morning" and "Evening in South Germany," by Miss Fanny Assenbaum; "The Family Bible," by Miss Manning; Miss Louise Rayner's town views; Miss F. Reason's "Arab Chieftain;" Miss Mansell's amusing "Husband of the Future," darning his own stockings, or those of his strong-minded wife, while she is perhaps lecturing on the rights of women; and contributions by Mrs. Alma Tadema, Miss Ellen Partridge, Mrs. C. Whitlaw, Mrs. Valentine Bromley, Miss Kate Gray, Mrs. Marrable, Miss Watson, Miss Leman, &c.

The second exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers is open at the Fine-Art Society's gallery, New Bond-street. We have already expressed the opinion that the title of this society is too exclusive and invidious, seeing that it does not recognise the fact that many of the finest etchings of modern times (such, for instance, as those of Unger, Waltner, Brunet, Debains, and many others) are translations from pictures. Nor, probably, is it technically accurate; for some of the etchings admitted are by amateurs, or professionals who can scarcely claim to rank as painters. The assumption implied in the title has, doubtless, originated from the present fashionable exaggeration of the value of the resources of etchings as means of original, or at least of complete, art expression. However, notwithstanding the limitation allowed to, and although the gathering consists only of works not before exhibited, the display is extensive and interesting. Many of the best-known etchers are represented, including Messrs. Herkomer, Macbeth, Law, MacWhirter, Frank Holl, Slocombe, Le Gros, Holloway, Chattock, and others. Two of the most striking productions are Mr. Haig's architectural pieces, "Chartres" and "The Church of San Fermo Maggiore, Verona," both distinguished by their fine feeling for the picturesque, their effective light and shade, and skilful execution. There are also some etchings by the president, Mr. Seymour Haden, remarkable, especially as the work of an amateur, for their artistic suggestiveness and freedom of treatment.

There is also on view at the same gallery a collection of the original designs made for Dalziel's Bible Gallery, which we have already reviewed. These include drawings by Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Poynter, Holman Hunt, Armitage, Madox Brown, Sandys, F. R. Pickersgill, and other artists of note. Some of the designs derive special interest from being drawn directly on the wood.

The Lord Mayor is about to present to the City of London a bust of the Prince of Wales to be placed in the Mansion House, and has commissioned Mr. R. C. Belt to execute it.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., in presenting the prizes to the successful students of the Broadway Science and Art classes at Hammersmith, took the opportunity of making a few observations upon art in general.

Messrs. Sotheby on Monday offered for sale at their rooms in Wellington-street, Strand, the collection of engravings and etchings formed by the late Lord Beaconsfield. There were some brisk competitions, but no high prices were realised.

The grand advance in photographic portraiture recently made in England is exemplified by the panel-portraits of Mrs. Langtry, just produced by Messrs. Downey, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, and published by Marion and Co., Soho-square. These portraits are remarkable for their simplicity and grace, and fully entitle English photographic art to take a foremost place in portraiture, as it has hitherto done in landscape.

The annual exhibition of the Turners' Company will be held at the Mansion House on Oct. 3, 4, and 5 next. The competition this year will be in wood; in stone, including porphyry, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spar, &c.; in precious stones, diamond cutting and engraving in intaglio and cameo. The prizes includes silver and bronze medals, the freedom of the Company, and other awards by the Court, and money gifts.

A sale by auction of the remaining works of J. J. Hill, deceased, of Sutton House, West-hill, Highgate, will take place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, King-street, St. James-square, on Monday, April 3, and following day, at one o'clock. This sale will prove interesting not only as containing valuable pictures in the late talented artist's best period, but because there will be found among them some clever pictures and finished studies of some of the domestic pets, &c., of Lady Burdett-Coutts.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the instruction of the industrial classes of foreign countries in technical and other subjects have issued their first report. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the influence of the new laws enacted and proposed in France as to the diffusion of ordinary and superior primary instruction, both literary and technical, can scarcely be overrated. They commend the instruction in the use of tools during the elementary school age as tending to facilitate the learning of a trade, though it may not actually shorten the period of apprenticeship; and they would be glad to see this kind of instruction introduced into some of the elementary schools here. The Commissioners, however, do not recommend the introduction of apprenticeship schools—not, at least, until they have had a more prolonged trial abroad. The gratuitous lectures on literature and science given in all large towns in France are described as very valuable; and the art-teaching in that country is so carefully extended that the number of bona fide working men receiving practical instruction there is greater beyond comparison than it is with us.

Sir Alexander Galt, the High Commissioner for Canada, has returned from Paris.

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., the Premier of New South Wales, arrived in London on Tuesday. He is the guest of Mr. Sheriff Ogg.

Count Münster had an assembly on Wednesday night at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor of Germany's birthday.

His Excellency M. Tissot, the newly-appointed Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of St. James's, arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Tuesday evening, from Paris.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle were reopened on Monday for the first time since the Queen's departure for Mentone, and they are now accessible to the public during the usual hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Albert Chapel is open on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from twelve till three without tickets.





1. The Travelers, while watching the sledge, which has broken down, have to keep off the wolves.

2. Arrival of fresh horses, and clearing the sledge of snow.

3. Sleeping inside the sledge on the road by night.

4. Resting in a Russian post-station.

5. Kirghis children at school.

6. Visiting a Kirghis gentleman in his winter-house.

A JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA: OUR ARTIST IN SEARCH OF THE CREW OF THE JEANNETTE.

SEE PAGE 277.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Her Majesty, who is already said to have benefited by her sojourn in the balmy clime of Mentone, could not have chosen a better week in which to apply to Parliament to make suitable provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck. The application was prefaced by the welcome announcement at the Mansion House on Monday that in May the Queen would formally open Epping Forest, in the preservation of which as a healthy holiday resort the Corporation of the City of London has done itself some degree of honour. It is by such gratifying public appearances as this that loyalty to the Throne is nourished, and the hearts of the people are more closely knit to the reigning Royal family. The wedding grant could not fail, indeed, to be yielded on Thursday a readier grace by reason of its being heralded by the good news of her Majesty's projected visit to this East-End oasis. It might, in fine, have been foreshadowed that in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury would but vie with Earl Granville in the delivery of carefully-polished eulogies of the bride and bridegroom; and that in the House of Commons (where Mr. Bright was the cause of an amusing interlude on Tuesday by inadvertently keeping his hat on whilst the Speaker read her Majesty's message) on Thursday, the opposition of Mr. Labouchere would but increase the zest with which Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote would advocate the grant, and the great majority of members would vote for it.

The Easter recess will begin for their Lordships, Earl Granville stated on Monday, next Friday, the eve of the Boat-Race, and extend to April 20. Meantime, the House of Lords continues to deal succinctly with questions as various as those which cropped up on Monday—Earl Delawarr's Continuous Brakes Bill, read the second time; Lord Truro's picking to pieces of the Army, amiably deprecated by the Earl of Morley; and the implied condemnation of the Channel Tunnel by Lord Bury, who elicited some laughter by an allusion to the free trips to Dover and the champagne luncheons, whereby opinion favourable to the Tunnel was being manufactured.

The Commons continue to "mark time," so far as legislation is concerned. No Session has more conclusively shown the absolute urgency of reforming the rules of procedure. Measures of Imperial moment are still delayed by the irrepressible garrulity of certain members, whose vanity may to some extent be fed by the inordinately long reports of their frivolous speeches on trifling topics in the morning journals. This Parliamentary egotism on the 16th inst. delayed till midnight Mr. Trevelyan's masterly exposition of the Navy Estimates, which, beginning with a rollicking "Nelson at the Nile" kind of eulogium of "Poor Joe, the Marine," lucidly conveyed the information that in future every Lieutenant of Marines would be promoted after twelve years' service; that the position of Naval Engineers would be improved, and their pay increased; that the total cost of the Navy for the year would be £10,483,901; and that two new ironclads will be laid down, and, in all, 15,502 tons of matériel built in public yards, and 4640 tons in private yards. The addition to the Board of Admiralty of Mr. George Rendel, from Sir William Armstrong's firm, was commended by Mr. W. H. Smith, who duly praised "the very ample, clear, and satisfactory statement" of Mr. Trevelyan. Lord Henry Lennox, anxious to place before the House the facts he has industriously collected with regard to the remarkable increase in the shipbuilding for the French Navy, pleaded for an early date for the reconsideration of the Estimates. But, ere the adjournment, £2,631,498 was voted for the wages of the seamen and marines.

Mr. Gorst's anti-slavery motion adverse to the charter of the North Borneo Company was overruled yesterday week by a vote of 125 to 62. Mr. Gladstone defending Ministerial recognition of this miniature East India Company much as Earl Granville had done in the Upper House. In Committee of Supply, Mr. Lyon Playfair had the satisfaction of seeing some thousands voted for the public service.

The Closure debate, resumed on Monday, drags its slow length along. Mr. Raikes's lively attack on the Closure brought up the Marquis of Hartington with the emphatic statement that the Government would stand or fall by the coming division on Mr. Marriott's amendment. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone accorded his support to Mr. Arthur Arnold's resolution in favour of an equalisation of the Parliamentary franchise in town and country, yet did not deem it opportune to go into the question of the redistribution of seats; but the debate was adjourned. Wednesday saw Ireland again in possession with Mr. W. J. Corbett's University Bill for extending educational facilities to Catholic students; but the measure was rejected by 214 to 35 votes, which will probably be construed as "Another injustice to Ireland." Verily, the House will be ripe for the Easter Holiday from April 4 till April 17!

## SKETCHES IN THE LOBBY.

The Lobby of the House of Commons is reached by turning to the left hand after entering the central hall of the Palace of Parliament at Westminster; the approach to the House of Lords is by turning to the right. The two Houses of Parliament are so placed that the end of one legislative chamber falls in a direct line with the end of the other; and it would be possible, if all intervening doors were opened at once, for the Speaker in his chair, at one extremity, to see the Sovereign on her throne at the opposite extremity of this august range of apartments. The central hall, midway between the two Houses, is entered from St. Stephen's Hall, where the marble statues of illustrious members of Parliament stand, adjacent to the raised upper floor of Westminster Hall. The visitor will here find himself prohibited from nearer approach to the House of Commons, during a sitting of the House, unless he be admitted by order of a member of the House; in which case he reaches its Lobby, either to meet the honourable gentleman there, or possibly to be favoured with access to the Speaker's Gallery, for the hearing and seeing of the proceedings; which he could otherwise enjoy in the Strangers' Gallery. The policemen on duty outside the Lobby are wont strictly to enforce this rule for the exclusion of unauthorised persons, and, where strangers are allowed to congregate, they have to keep a path clear for the passage of members, no foot being permitted to trespass "over the line." The effect of these regulations upon the attitudes of different groups of visitors in waiting is shown in our Artist's Sketches. They exhibit also, by way of contrast, the figure of one at the door of the House, who has handed a letter or paper to the venerable elderly gentleman on duty there, to be sent in to the member to whom it is addressed. Another Sketch gives an example of the advantage of being "personally conducted," in the case of two charming young ladies, whom a gallant young member of the House is politely ushering into the sacred precincts. Business, however, and that of a kind to engross the whole attention, is stamped on the eager faces of working legislators and party men, as

may be seen in the hurried conference of the "Government Whips" with a member whose vote they want to secure. Messages and notes are frequently sent off to fetch recruits for the Parliamentary conflict in progress, when a division seems to be impending; and absent members are summoned from the clubs, or from private houses, with very little ceremony, to come and render their vowed service to the party connection. It is usually at a late hour, eleven or twelve o'clock at night, that the exciting interest of this occupation is most strongly manifested, and the languor of mere waiting and lounging is exchanged for an ardent participation in the pending contest.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sandown Park never presented a more brilliant spectacle than on Saturday last, when the Household Brigade Steeplechases were run in splendid weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present, and the members' inclosure was thronged; whilst the free admission of soldiers in uniform to the park lent a great deal of colour to the scene. The racing calls for little comment, but additional interest was given to the Household Brigade Cup by the fact that the Prince of Wales ran Fairplay (11 st. 10 lb.), who divided favouritism with Shabington (10 st. 10 lb.). A capital race between the pair resulted in the neck victory of Fairplay, who was patiently ridden by the Hon. L. White, and the success of the Royal colours was very warmly received.

The first day at Lincoln was another blow to Monday racing, for it is very difficult to pick out an item on the card that possesses the smallest degree of interest. Though there were eight runners for the Trial Stakes, it proved a mere exercise canter for Henry George, the Lincolnshire Handicap disappointment of last season, and he has certainly grown into a grand-looking horse, though he would have been all the better for a few more gallops. The Tathwell Plate, the first two-year-old race of the season, went to St. Vincent, a son of Rosierucian and May Queen; and, though he won easily enough, he will never be successful in anything like good company. There were eleven runners for the Brocklesby Stakes, which was the great event of Tuesday. Nothing was really fancied except Alfonso, a son of Julius, who was bred by Matthew Dawson, and sold by him to the Duke of Portland a few days ago. He ran well up to the distance, where Petticoat came out full of running, and won by five lengths. She is by Blair Athol from Crinon, and only cost Sir John Astley 400 gs. at the last Cobham sale; so this one race will repay her purchase-money with handsome interest. Pebble was third; and amongst those that attracted favourable notice we may mention Kengyel, a handsome colt bred in Hungary; Auctioneer, and Belle Henriette. Cuba, a daughter of Springfield and Croisade, took the Sudbrook Selling Plate, and was bought in at 260 gs. over her entered selling price. The "jumping" events at the meeting proved complete failures. A field of twenty-five for the Lincolnshire Handicap showed a falling off from the field of last year, still the general average of starters for the race was well maintained. Buchanan (8 st.) made a good bid to repeat his victory of 1881, but had to be content with third place to Poulet (8 st. 6 lb.), who was followed home by Master Waller (7 st. 13 lb.), a stable companion of Buchanan, but trained at Newmarket, whilst the grey was prepared at Manton.

The Grand National Steeplechase is arranged for decision too late for notice this week.

But for the terribly hard state of the ground there would have been a very brilliant coursing meeting at Gosforth Park last week, for the Gold Cup had secured 128 entries, including nearly all the best greyhounds of the day. As it was, Marshal MacMahon, Ben-y-Lair, and three or four others lamed themselves so badly that they had to be withdrawn, and such as Snowlight, Debonnaire, and Match Girl, could not run in anything like their proper form. Alec Halliday, who has won two other gold cups at Gosforth Park, was again successful, after a display of the most extraordinary gameness and determination. He was very lame after each course, but struggled on unflinchingly, and beat Waterford, an own brother to Snowlight, in the final course. Mr. Alexander's success was very popular, and Alec Halliday has now won £950 for him in stakes since the beginning of the season. Mr. Hedley's judging was never once fairly called in question, but Bodiman might have slipped better on the first day.

At the time of writing we have not seen either of the University crews, who only came to Putney in the middle of the week. In spite of the unprecedented fact of their stroke only weighing 9 st. 2 lb., reports are all in favour of the Oxonians, and it looks as though long odds would be laid on them on Saturday next.

Two rather important sculling-matches have recently taken place over the Putney to Mortlake course. D. Godwin and L. Gibson met for the fourth time; and, after a fine race as far as Hammersmith Bridge, the former won pretty easily. On Monday, G. Bubeac conceded D. Silver a start of five seconds; and, though the latter held a very long lead at the end of a mile, he could do nothing in the rough water in Coney Reach, and Bubeac had matters all his own way from that point.

The Inter-University Sports will take place at Lillie-bridge on Friday next; and, as far as can be judged before the termination of the Cambridge Sports, the "odd" event should fall to Oxford.

According to the *Solicitors' Journal*, the opening ceremony of the Royal Courts of Justice has been fixed provisionally for the first day of next Trinity Sittings.

A highly influential meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Gladstone's, Downing-street, with the object of establishing a convalescent home for those recovering from scarlet fever. The Bishop of London presided, and the Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck were present. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the first resolution, made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the home, and resolutions were passed affirming its necessity and promising to assist the committee already appointed to take steps for its establishment. The other speakers were the First Lord of the Treasury, Colonel Stanley, M.P., Dr. Andrew Clark, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Dr. Broadbent (senior physician to the London Fever Hospital), the Earl of Rosebery, Sir R. Cross, M.P., the Bishop of Lincoln, Sir J. Fyfe, Sir Fowel Buxton, and Mr. Dodson, M.P. The Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair on account of the Bishop of London having to leave, announced a list of subscriptions amounting to more than £4000, including £1000 from an anonymous donor, and £100 each from Lady Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Rosebery, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Messrs. Baring, Messrs. Coutts, Mrs. Gladstone, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Lady Louisa Goldsmid, the Worshipful Company of Grocers, Messrs. Hoare, In Memoriam, B. B., Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Mr. W. Willink, and one hundred guineas each from the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Companies.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

Upon the reassembling of the Cortes on Monday, Señor Camacho read the bill authorising the conversion of the debt. He said he had been assured that the majority of the bondholders would accept the terms proposed.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday adopted the bill for the drainage of marsh lands. The House subsequently voted several other bills; amongst them one creating a body of men to act in association with the Red Cross Society, and granting them the free use of railways, posts, and telegraphs in time of war.

## HOLLAND.

On Monday the Second Chamber rejected by 35 votes to 24 the conclusions of the committee of petitions with reference to General Van der Heyden's demand for a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter of the alleged cruel treatment of native prisoners in Achén.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor had the misfortune to slip and fall when leaving the Academy in Berlin last Saturday, and sustained slight bruises on the elbow and knee; but he took his usual drive on Sunday, when he was enthusiastically greeted. He had a conference with Prince Bismarck on Tuesday.

Last Saturday, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet read the third time the bill for the purchase by the State of several private railways in the same form in which it was adopted on the second reading. The whole bill was then finally agreed to.

The Prussian Economic Council has rejected the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, and Prince Bismarck has stated that he will not dissolve the Reichstag if it reject the bill, but will leave the question to time.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Electoral Reform Bill was discussed last Saturday in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday resumed the debate on the bill amending the Army law. The Upper House finally approved the Budget for 1882.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar, having refused the concessions claimed by the Norwegian Storting, the Republican majority in the Chamber has struck out the usual title of "Most Gracious" in the Address to the King, simply saying "to the King."

The Queen has arrived from Stockholm at Amsterdam, where her Majesty purposes staying in the Amstel Hotel for some weeks under the medical treatment of Dr. Mezger.

## RUSSIA.

A Court dinner was given by the Czar at Gatschina on Wednesday, to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday of the German Emperor.

It is now stated that the coronation of the Emperor has been finally fixed to take place in August.

The Emperor has allotted 20,000 roubles to the Russian Geographical Society as a subsidy towards a second Polar station in Nova Zembla.

The theatre of the French Opéra Bouffe recently constructed in St. Petersburg took fire last Saturday night during a performance. The flames spread rapidly, the building being chiefly of wood. No life, however, was lost.

## GREECE.

The King has accepted the new Cabinet formed by M. Tricoupis, and the Ministers took the oaths of office on the 15th inst. The Chamber of Deputies have appointed, on the motion of the late Premier, M. Coumoundouros, a committee to inquire into the misappropriation of public funds at Thebes.

## AMERICA.

The House of Representatives, by 199 votes to 42, has passed the bill prohibiting polygamy. It goes to the President for approval. Congress has authorised the Secretary for War to give employment to the destitute by strengthening the Mississippi levees. The Senate has prepared an ocean mail subsidy scheme, which proposes to appropriate for ocean-going mail-steamers five millions sterling, to be spread over ten years. The advantages are to be restricted to Americans.

Madame Putti sang before an audience of five thousand in Boston, when the curtain caught fire from the footlights and was consumed. A panic was narrowly escaped, but, as it was, no harm was done.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta on Friday evening and arrived at Simla on Tuesday. The various Government officers are on their way to the hills.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

At the opening of the Cape Parliament yesterday week Sir Hercules Robinson stated that the Ministers could not advise the abandonment of Basutoland, but would try to enforce the law by a moderate force.

Later news received at Durban confirms the reported fighting on the south-western border of the Transvaal between the Boers and the natives, in which the latter had so far been successful.

Three earthquake shocks were felt on Tuesday in the Island of Chios, and the population has taken refuge in tents.

The Australian cricketers who are to play in England this season left Melbourne by mail-steamers on the 16th inst.

Severe floods have occurred in Brazil, by which four towns have been nearly destroyed and many persons drowned.

The President of the Argentine Republic, General Roca, opened the Buenos Ayres Exhibition on the 15th inst.

The Théâtre National at Algiers was burned down early on Monday morning, and only the four walls are left standing. There was no loss of life.

The revenue of the Swiss Confederation for the financial year just expired is nearly three million of francs in excess of the estimate.

A Danish expedition to the North Pole, to start in July next, has been arranged, and the Chamber has voted a substantial sum towards the expenses.

The *Times of India* says that a herd of sixty-five wild elephants has been captured in a single drive by Mr. Sanderson in the Garo Hills, on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal.

Garibaldi's seventy-fifth birthday was (a *Daily News* telegram from Naples says) celebrated on Sunday morning under the favourable auspices of lovely weather, the warmest sympathy, and undisturbed order. The veterans of 1860 marched in procession to Santa Lucia, where they embarked for the Villa Maclean, their band playing alternately the "Royal March" and "Garibaldi's Hymn," enthusiastically applauded by the crowd. Several other steamers followed, carrying large numbers of people. On their arrival Garibaldi appeared, for the first time since his recovery, in the open air, and responded to the deafening cheers by waving his handkerchief.



## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. P. Edward Dove, of Lincoln's Inn, has been unanimously elected Secretary to the Royal Historical Society.

During the second week of March, 52,812 indoor and 43,920 outdoor paupers were relieved in the metropolis, making a total of 96,731, as against 98,752 in the corresponding week of last year. The vagrants relieved last week numbered 740.

Next Friday evening the festival dinner of the governor and friends of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, will be held to celebrate the coming of age of the institution, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Mr. R. H. Wood, J.P., of Rugby, is about to confer on the town a free hospital for the poor. The gift will include a freehold site of ten acres just outside the town, a new hospital for thirty beds, and ample endowment to maintain the institution in proper working order. The value of this gift to the town is estimated at £30,000.

The Earl of Dunraven presided yesterday week at the ninety-ninth anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chairman expressed his regret that the society was not at all in so prosperous a condition as it should be, and made an appeal for its more liberal support. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

Lady Emma Baring, daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty, touched the electric stud on Tuesday releasing the Colossus, which was thereupon successfully launched from the Portsmouth Dockyard. The Colossus is sister ship to the Edinburgh, launched on Monday at Pembroke Dock, and these are the first two British armoured ships made of steel.

The Registrar General's report shows that the Metropolitan annual death-rate declined last week to 22.7 per thousand of the population. The 1691 deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 157 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera.

Mr. Joseph Farndale, late of Leicester, the Chief Constable of Birmingham, has been presented with a magnificent silver salver and £200 by the Mayor of Leicester, in the Crown Court, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Superintendent John Smith, of Newcastle, has been chosen to fill the office of Head Constable of Durham, vacant by the appointment of the late chief to the head of the Leicester police.

The Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, now to be seen in all its brilliancy, was on Monday evening inspected with evident interest by Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, and other distinguished personages, at the instigation of Mr. John Pender, M.P., whose name is inseparably associated with submarine telegraphy. The Prime Minister and party were entertained at dinner on the occasion by Mr. Pender.

Recently Mr. Williams, of London, bought the Carlton Hotel, Margate, facing the sea, and presented it to the Young Mens' Christian Association in London, and the local branch. By the former it will be used as a home, and by the latter as a reading-room. Mr. Bevan, of London, has since presented £500 towards the expense of erecting a large hall at the rear, and another gentleman has undertaken to bear the cost of furnishing the entire premises.

A long discussion took place at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, in reference to what was denounced as the extravagance of the London School Board, from which a precept was presented for the payment of £86,480. Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed establishment of higher elementary schools in the metropolis, and generally against the extravagant nature of much of the School Board outlay.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was resolved that Hammersmith Bridge be closed on the day of the University boat-race from two hours before to two hours after the time appointed for the race. A report of the Bridges Committee was also agreed to recommending that the bridge be reconstructed with an increased width of carriage-way and footways, and that the foundations of the southern pier of the bridge be strengthened, at a total estimated cost of £80,000.

Favoured with beautiful weather, the parades on Saturday of some twenty regiments of metropolitan Volunteers were in each case largely attended, the estimated total number of all ranks under arms being about 9000.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., has resigned the command, which he has held since January, 1864, of the 1st Sutherland (Highland) Regiment of Rifle Volunteers, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel. His Grace is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

General approval was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Zoological Society on the 16th inst. of the action of the council in disposing of the elephant Jumbo. Professor Flower, who presided, said his anxiety about the animal had been so great for some time that he would willingly have let it go for nothing. The report expressed the opinion of the council that they ought not to incur a large expenditure merely to retain a single animal of no special scientific interest. Professor Huxley said he thought the council had acted properly. Messrs. Burdett and Hill explained their reasons for bringing the matter before the Court of Chancery, disclaiming any hostility to the council and officers.—Jumbo was placed in his box last Wednesday, preparatory to his removal.

Mrs. Fawcett presided last Tuesday at a crowded meeting of the University College Women's Debating Society, when the question, "Have the greatest things in literature and art ever been accomplished by a people contented with political subservency?" was freely discussed. Commenting on the various arguments brought forward by the different speakers, Mrs. Fawcett said there was no doubt but that there was a definite relation between political freedom and great achievements in literature and art; and she then deduced from this an ingenious hypothesis to the effect that women's notable inferiority to men in certain fields of work might be put down to the state of political pupillage in which they had been kept. She concluded by urging her hearers to do their utmost to secure for themselves their due share of political privilege.

Messrs. Hamilton, Crichton, and Co., goldsmiths, of George-street, Edinburgh, have recently finished a handsome piece of plate for the Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch. It is a large cigar-box. On the front of the lid is a representation of Edinburgh Castle; while on the back, Holyrood Palace and Arthur's Seat are engraved. It is panelled all round: in the front panel is a representation of the fighting at Cooassie; while on the back one the Battle of Alexandria is the subject; the smaller panels being filled in with designs of the medals which the regiment has won. The whole is surmounted by a fine smoke-coloured cairngorm. The badge of the regiment, engraved on the back, shows most distinctly when looked at from the front. This plate is the Army Inter-regimental Rifle prize won last year by the 1st battalion of the Royal Highlanders (late the 42nd). The same firm have executed a handsome snuffbox for the Sergeants' Mess.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have just brought out, in handy quarto size, a "Heller" album and a "Reinecke" album. The former contains some charming pieces, for the pianoforte, these being copyright works, consisting of three new studies (op. 139), the series of movements entitled "Voyage autour de ma Chambre" (op. 140), four "Barcarolles" (op. 141), variations on a theme by P. Schumann (op. 142), and two caprices (op. 144) on subjects from Mendelssohn. All these pieces are distinguished by graceful and imaginative fancy, and are, moreover, valuable as studies of mechanism and rhythm. The selection from Reinecke comprises some charming pianoforte compositions by the excellent Leipzig Capellmeister, beginning with his "Southern Pictures" (op. 86), and including a "Gavotte" (from op. 129), twenty-four characteristic pieces (op. 137), and three characteristic morceaux (op. 136). Both the collections referred to are edited by Mr. Charles Hallé, who has supplied copious fingering, which gives special value to these editions.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers contribute some graceful pianoforte compositions: notably "A Lullaby," by Leo Kerbusch; "The Initials" (sonata based on the initials of Professor Macfarren's Christian names), by W. H. Holmes; and a "Courante," "Scherzino," and "Bourrée and Musette," by E. Hecht.

From the "Edizioni Ricordi" the following songs may be selected as being especially pretty:—"Chanson de Fortunio," "Senza di Te," and "Emorto Pulcinella!" by F. P. Tosti.

Messrs. Schott, of Regent-street (of Mayence, Paris, and Brussels), have recently published some pianoforte pieces by Signor Sgambati, whose pianoforte playing and compositions for his instrument have recently attracted much attention abroad. His "Pogli Volanti" consist of eight short pieces, in each of which there is individuality of character in accordance with its distinctive title. They are not only interesting in themselves, but also as studies of various forms of mechanism. His two "Etudes de Concert" are bravura pieces calling for high and special executive powers, and may be practised with advantage by the most skilful pianist. In his transcription of a melody by Gluck, Signor Sgambati has surrounded the theme by a rich under-current of accompaniment, keeping the subject clear by the use of a third stave independent of the accompaniment and the bass.

"The Nibelung's Ring" (Messrs. Schott) is a translation into English, from the original German, of Wagner's opera-dramas produced at Bayreuth in 1876, and to be given here next May at Her Majesty's. The series consists of the introductory "Das Rheingold," followed by "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," which were originally produced at Bayreuth in 1876, in the theatre specially built for the purpose, as recorded at the time. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the words of Wagner's operas are his own, and these have been printed, in the cases now referred to, by Messrs. Schott, the eminent publishers of Mayence. The book now alluded to is a clever adaptation, by Mr. Alfred Forman, who has successfully imitated the alliterative verse of the original. The forthcoming production of these operas in London, in the original text, will be a great specialty in our musical season; and those who intend hearing them, and are not familiar with German, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the dramas by the aid of Mr. Forman's translations.

Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Pianoforte Albums" continue to be issued at intervals, recent numbers being appropriated to a selection of marches, some originally written for the pianoforte; others transcribed for that instrument from orchestral works. The contents of the two numbers now referred to (7 and 8) are of a varied and interesting nature, including pieces by Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, and more recent composers. The printing and engraving are excellent, and the price places the work within the reach of all purchasers.

"Here and Hereafter" (Messrs. Enoch and Sons) is an expressive song by Phoebe Otway. The melody is clearly defined and of essentially vocal character, and the accompaniment judiciously varied.

Very welcome are some songs of a refined character from the pen of the late Fabio Campana, the well-known composer of many successful and popular duets. "Winged Wishes," "Courtship," "Our Last Good-bye," and "Land Ahead" are amongst the most pleasing. They are published by Alfred Hays (late C. Lonsdale).

Lady Florence Dixie has issued, in the form of a pamphlet (Chatto and Windus), a "Defence of Zululand and its Kings," in which she undertakes "to prove that in the invasion of that country we committed not only a grave mistake, but a gross injustice."

"Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" has this year seventeen pages added to the "Peerage," seventeen to the "Baronetage," and eight to the "Knightage," besides a new section of eighty-seven pages, in which appear biographical sketches of the Companions of Orders of Knighthood, and of the Indian Empire. Particulars of the services rendered by officers in recent wars are also recorded, and the new Territorial Regimental designations are given. Every effort appears to have been made to secure accuracy, the editor, Mr. R. H. Mair, LL.D., having submitted upwards of 25,000 proofs for correction to ladies and gentlemen whose names appear in the work, and in over 18,000 cases replies were given.—"Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench," edited by Mr. Mair, and published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Fleet-street, has also appeared. This is always a handy book for reference, and has been corrected up to the latest possible date.

Sixpenny reprints of standard works, which had its commencement in Messrs. Longmans' popular illustrated edition of Lady Brassey's "Voyage in the Sunbeam," have become quite general. Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co. have issued in this form "The Story of a Feather" and "The Caudle Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold, with numerous illustrations by O. Keene, Du Maurier, and others. Messrs. Bentley publish an illustrated sixpenny edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends." Messrs. Routledge are about to publish a sixpenny edition with the original sketches of Mr. Gilbert's famous "Bab Ballads," besides which they have issued new sixpenny editions of "Sandford and Merton," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "Grimm's Household Stories"; Messrs. Ward and Lock publish "Hood's Own," and "Out of the Hurly Burly," by Max Adeler; which are to be quickly followed by "Longfellow's Poetical Works," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "The Arabian Nights." Messrs. Macmillan and Co. publish "Tom Brown's School Days," with illustrations; and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" is published by the firm of Chapman and Hall. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s edition of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" extends to six numbers. With this exception, these sixpenny editions are complete in one issue.

## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

## HARBINGERS OF SPRING.

Though generally accounted the first month of Spring, few flowers, save the crocuses and daffodils and a few early violets, have the courage to unfold their trail loveliness to the rude blasts for which March is famous. The leaf-buds still remain closely packed up in their gummy scales and sheaths. The cuckoo and the swallow, and all the rest of the birds that deserted us in October, are still in the sunny South. Amongst the birds, however, which stay with us throughout the year there is considerable activity. A few of them are already building their nests, and some, having broken the spell which winter laid upon them, have again burst forth into song, and are running over the modulations of their varied melodies in low and gentle tones, as if practising to welcome in the Spring, when at length the coy goddess shall vouchsafe to visit us.

One of her earliest heralds, and the most constant in his eagerness to tell us that the fresh young Spring will soon be with us, is the skylark. In the winter months the lark is gregarious in its habits; but in February the large straggling flocks begin to separate and spread themselves in pairs over the surrounding grasslands. Early in March, each bird having chosen its mate, nesting operations are commenced. And it is then that we hear the skylark's vernal song in all its charming freshness. His song is often heard in February, and, if the weather be unusually mild, even as early as January; but it is in the honeymoon of his wedded life, when the winds of March have dispersed the clouds of February, that his voice is at its very best: it is in his love-chant that we find his notes purest and sweetest. Who that hears that rich loud carol of his on the first clear day of March but stops to listen?

When first the lark rises in the early morning from amongst the herbage where his mate is brooding with patient love over her tiny oval treasures, his flight is fluttering and irregular, as though he were loath to leave her. But he is panting for the open vault of heaven, and warbling forth his love to her in tenderest strains, he ceases his irregular flutterings, and mounting the air, apparently without an effort, sails upward into floating cloudlets and the azure beyond, until the eye loses him altogether. But, though the daring warbler has got beyond our range of vision, he showers down upon us a rain of distant melody so full of tender rapture, we cannot choose but wait to see him descend. His hymn of joy is carried away for an instant now and then by a passing breeze; but presently we see him, a tiny speck all but motionless, and gradually his pure sweet notes grow clearer and louder, until, like something hurled from heaven, he drops silently to earth. But he does not fall, thoughtful lover that he is, where his nest lies; for that might betray his dear one. If danger be apprehended, before running through the herbage to his nest, he will stop, and, elevating the feathers on his head into a crest and raising himself to his utmost height, glance warily around; or, if there be imminent peril, he crouches low and hides himself. If, however, he is satisfied that all is right, he at once runs through the herbage, keeping well out of sight, to the humble home he and his little mate have made for themselves. And then, having seen that she is comfortable, having supplied her perhaps with a worm or grub or such-like delicacy, he bounds again from the dewy grass to salute the rising orb of day.

At noon he is silent, but in the afternoon and evening the ethereal minstrel chants forth afresh his ecstasy. "Herald of the morn" as he is, his vesper hymn is scarcely less rapturous than his song of early morning. Indeed, except at noon and when it is raining, all hours of the day find the happy bird indulging in his vernal carol; and no wonder, for

Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.

His "lay is in heaven," but his "love is on earth." The bird has a wonderful attachment for the field where his nest is. Though in the course of his aerial wanderings this "pilgrim of the sky" drifts sometimes far away from over his terrestrial haunt, whenever he is on the ground it is always in this one particular field, and nowhere else: even if fired at he will not leave it.

But the skylark's quivering descent is not the only bird-music that gladdens our hearts just now with thoughts of spring. The thrush and the blackbird are in full song. How different are the haunts of these sweet songsters to the open grasslands and wild upland pastures of the skylark! Trees and hedges, which have no charm for our aerial wanderer, are indispensable to the blackbird and the thrush; nor do the deciduous trees suffice them: their haunt is almost always amongst the evergreens—at any rate, until the other trees have put on their summer garb. For both the blackbird and the thrush are shy and retiring in their habits, especially the sable chorister. It is close to our country dwellings, amongst the dark perennial foliage of our shrubberies, that we hear their delightful warblings—where ilex, bay-tree, yew, laurel, holly, and ivy, afford them the seclusion they love.

Though the blackbird's song is confined to five or six notes, their full rich mellowness is such as always to attract attention. Indeed, for power and brilliancy of tone, this jet-black vocalist is unrivalled; but for compass and variety, "the merle's dulcet pipe" is not to be compared with the song of the thrush. The thrush's carol is more sustained than the blackbird's; and its purity of intonation and great variety of notes, make it one of the most charming of the year's earlier melodies. Both the blackbird and the thrush build in March.

The skylark, the thrush, and the blackbird are pre-eminently the harbingers of Spring. Other birds there are whose voices are heard thus early in the year, but they are not suggestive of primroses and the budding of trees in such a marked manner as the three songsters we have named. The sweet strain of the redbreast is now at its very best, for he, like all the early singers, pairs early—and, as everyone knows, it is when the birds are "making love" to one another that their song is sweetest. But Robin sings well-nigh throughout the year, and his indescribably sweet little song seems to us suggestive rather of winter's keen and frosty days than of the blossoms and leaves we are longing for. Still, Robin's tender lay harmonises very pleasantly with the season we are contemplating; and he is, moreover, one of the "privileged" birds always lovable, no matter what the time of year.

The hedge-sparrow, the wood-lark, the wren, the yellow-hammer, the chaffinch, and a few others are all early singers; but none of them can be recognised as decidedly harbingers of Spring. The simple little song of the chaffinch is short and monotonous. The three notes of the yellowhammer are very plaintive. The wren's sweet song is sung all the year round. The low and plaintive pipe of the duncock, or hedge-sparrow, is almost as sweet as Robin's, though not so clear and loud; but, like the redbreast's, it is a perennial song: unlike the redbreast, however, he is so very shy and retiring, and so rarely seen, we can hardly call him a herald of Spring. And the wood-lark, whose voice is not only one of the earliest but one of the sweetest we have, is, alas, too scarce.

W. OAK REED.





THE LATE CAPTAIN HANS BUSK.—SEE PAGE 294.



THE PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIANS.



THE LATE MR. S. WALTERS, ARTIST, OF LIVERPOOL.

## THE LATE MR. S. WALTERS.

The death of Mr. Samuel Walters, of Bootle, Liverpool, an artist well known for his many excellent pictures of ships and other paintings, was announced last week. His works have gained high reputation in America, as well as in England; one being that of the ill-fated steam-ship *President*, which picture was engraved and dedicated by permission to Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States. His last picture, upon which he was at work within a few days of his death, was a delineation of the fine steamer *Parisian*, belonging to Messrs. Allan and Co. In his studio he leaves numerous sketches and other works, which when offered to the public will be no doubt eagerly sought after. Among them is the fine picture of the "Port of Liverpool," which is well known by the photographs taken from it and widely distributed. Of late years most of his pictures have been reproduced by photography and sent all over the world. His eldest son, Mr. George S. Walters, also known as an artist, is settled in London, but for many years lived in Bootle and worked with his father, to whom he owes his training in the profession. We present a portrait of the

late Mr. Samuel Walters, from a photograph by Mr. W. Keith, of Lord-street, Liverpool.

## THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

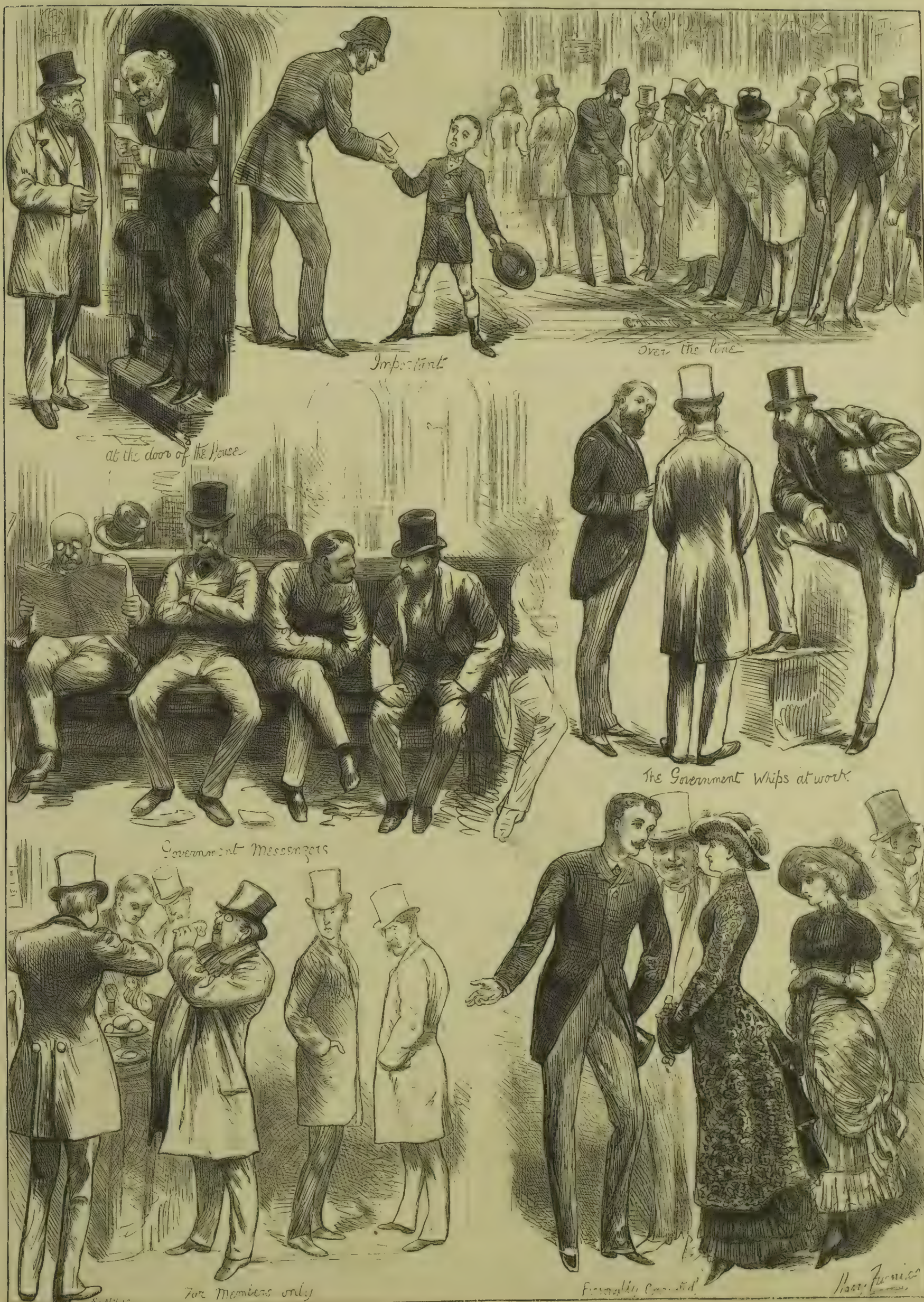
The complication of political difficulties and anxieties called "the Eastern Question," which is not one but many questions, arising from the incurable corruption of the Turkish Empire, has caused much division of opinions among British statesmen. But there is one matter upon which Conservative and Liberal Ministries have perfectly agreed, from 1878 to 1882, and have used their best efforts to obtain the desired result. The oppressed condition of the Armenian subjects of the Sultan, in different parts of Asia Minor, Northern Syria, and Northern Mesopotamia, has continually occupied the attention of her Majesty's Government. Sir Austen Henry Layard, and subsequently Mr. Goschen, while residing at Constantinople and representing Great Britain there, have been occasionally in communication with the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, Monsignor Nerces, who has supplied authentic details of the state of that ancient Christian community, and has

assisted in devising measures for their better protection. It has been stated by this prelate, whose official residence is at Constantinople, that in six Asiatic Vilayets, or provinces—namely, Erzeroum, Van, Sivas, Karpout, Diarbekir, and Aleppo, the Armenians number altogether 700,000. But Colonel C. W. Wilson, British Consul-General in Anatolia or Asia Minor, thinks this is probably an exaggerated estimate. There are supposed, however, to be a million other Armenians scattered about the Turkish Empire. Those dwelling in the original seat of their nation, about the sources of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, are terribly harassed by the cruel and rapacious Kurdish tribes; they are frequently attacked with great ferocity, their cattle stolen, their villages plundered and burned, many of the men and women killed, and the girls and boys carried off into the worst of slavery. Monsignor Nerces, the Patriarch, has faithfully and strenuously exerted himself, during many years past, to procure the moral and diplomatic intervention of the European Powers on behalf of his afflicted people.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, Constantinople











INSPIRED BY STATIONERS' HALL.

LEIGHTON, 1882.

# A DUAL LEAP.

FROM A PAINTING BY J. STURGESS.







Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if your hair is grey or white. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out and to remove dandruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant





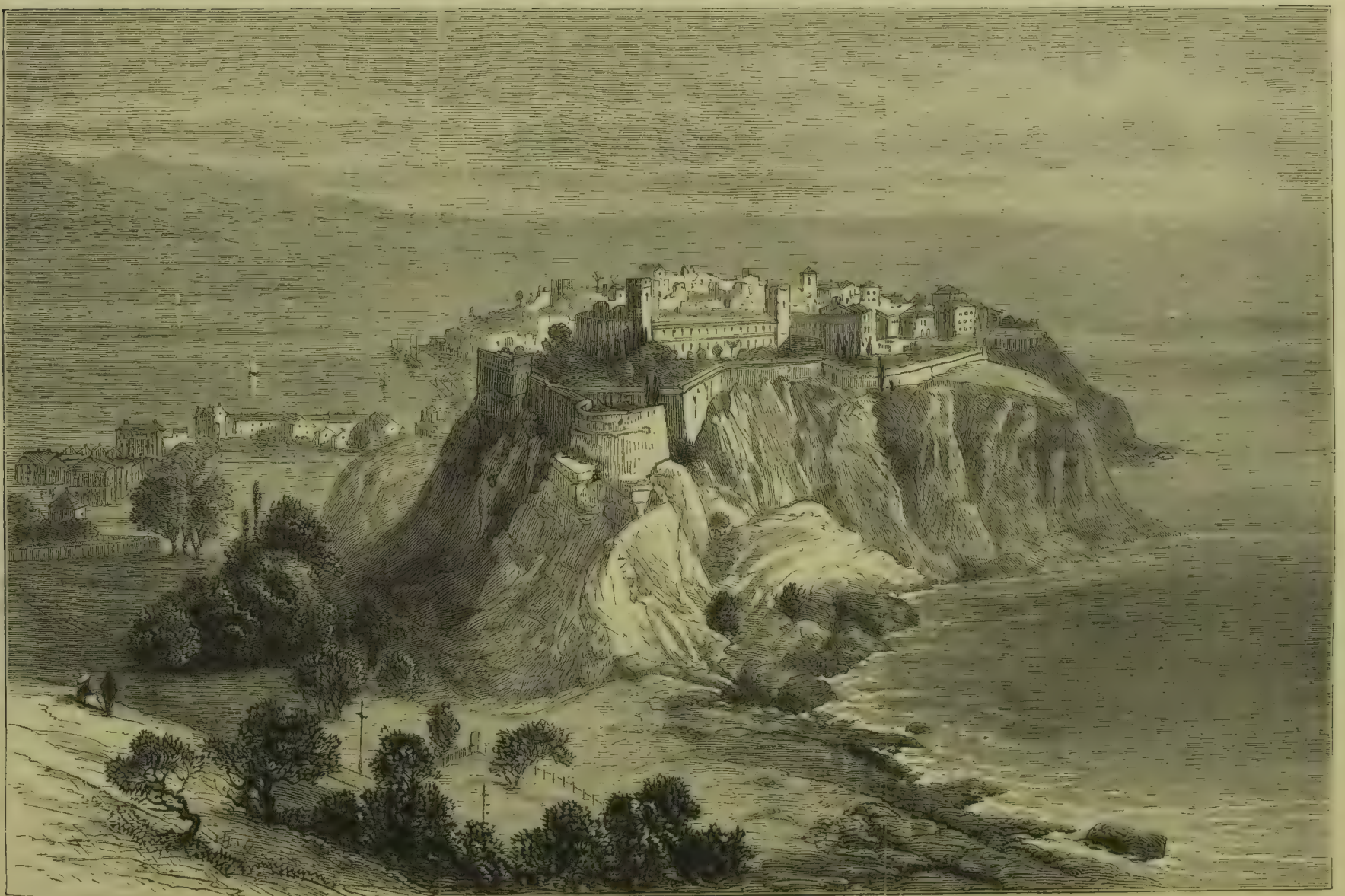


T H E   Q U E E N   I N   T H E   R I V I E R A .

SEE NEXT PAGE.



ROCCABRUNA, NEAR MENTONE.



MONACO.



## The Coloured Picture.

### A DUAL LEAP.

Spring was approaching, bird-songs were heard, and the purple-brown of the distant woods was paling day by day; for green was showing, as were primrose-tufts, in hedgerow, copse, and thicket; the month being the boisterous month of March, and the end of it close at hand. It was a brisk, and a blowing, breezy time, that, as the wind met your face as the aspens quivered, made your cheeks of a healthy colour—a wind that was felt by the lambs in the meadows, and that whisked the tails of the teams, as they steadily traversed the rows in the hop-yards, having finished their work for wheat. It was just the right time for a gallop with hounds, or, in their absence, a gallop without them; and it was the latter to which I was then looking forward, in the match we had made for the morrow, to see whose horse was the quickest, and best at his fences; and thus did it come about.

We—I and five others—were having a week of it at an old manor house between Malvern and Worcester, on the coming of age of our friend, Frank Lee; and, on comparing the deeds we had done with hounds, we agreed to a match for a ride across country, with no allowance for weight or age; as, so bumptious were we, through what we had done, that we thought we could beat both the Captain and Lee, though, as gentlemen riders, they had been in three Hunt Steeplechases. The Captain—Stanley—was a first-rate hand, as Frank was, too; and both belonged to the Worcester; whilst Moore and Hayes, who were very straight men with the Ledbury, thought themselves quite as good as were Oldham and Hall, who hailed from the Cotswold country; while, as an old member of the Albrighton Hunt, I myself hoped to “go,” being not badly mounted. An Irish horse was the one Frank rode—“Paddy” by name, and a silver-grey—with a fair-sized head and intelligent eyes, and a strong, low, muscular, bony frame, with feet not too small for the heaviest ground, and with breed enough in him to tell at wide leaps. The Captain’s “Ladybird” was a chestnut mare, with a white blaze down her face; but while a roomy head told she could judge as to distance, and her shoulders and hips that a big place would not stop her, her restless eyes hinted rushing. Hall’s “Skip-Jack”—a dark brown with black points—was an able horse, and known for wall-work in the Cotswold country; and “Nelly O’Neill”—a dun that Oldham had—was a good and a very sure hurdle-jumper; whilst Moore’s “Prince Charlie”—a well-built roan—was a clever and quick performer. Read’s mare, “Sweetbriar”—a golden bay—did timber well, and was bold at water; but not bolder than “Wild Duck,” the one I rode, as he was good at all things alike. The distance was four miles round the farm, a well-fenced ring, and varied; and, though we each felt confident when we saddled, short work was very soon made of it, as Lee and the Captain took the lead, and cleverly managed a “neck-and-neck,” so evenly were they mounted.

This led to a bet between them for a further spin; and in the interim, as Frank had colours, the Captain got his too—the former, canary, with green sleeves and cap; and the latter, black cap, with rose-coloured sleeves and body. As the weather was good, and there had been nothing but showers, the ground was just right when the race came off, and the flags were still up in the willows. The morning was fine, and there was a nice, brisk breeze, that made the fields—where the starlings no longer gathered—be dimmed by broad shadows as they travelled across them, and the rooks soar all the higher; and as the time for the start—twelve o’clock—drew nigh, the sun showed through the grey of the driving clouds, and we all set off with the ladies; at first through pastures of lush green grass—that were dotted with daisies and bee-loved butterbur—and then through a primrose copse: to a spot by the side of it where the finish was fixed, and where banks of white violets made it pleasant to linger. “Go!” was then given, and away they went, the Captain leading. Then, in the second round, as the pace improved, Frank got close to him; when getting the lead at the last fence, where the brook wound by it—as shown in the picture by Mr. Sturgess that we give this week—he so made play in the straight run-in that the grey was proclaimed the winner.

S. B.

### MILFORD HAVEN AND PEMBROKE DOCK.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, visited Pembroke and Milford Haven, coming by sea down the Bristol Channel on board H.M.S. Lively, which lay the day before off Minehead, on the Somersetshire coast. The Duke, accompanied by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., landed at Milford and inspected the new docks there under construction, which were shown to his Royal Highness by Mr. Francis, Chairman of the Milford Town Commissioners, aided by Mr. Samuel Lake, the contractor, and by J. M. Toler, the engineer of these important works. The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, with two Lords of the Admiralty, Lord John Hay, and Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., joined company with the Lively, which conveyed their Royal Highnesses up Milford Haven to Pembroke Dock. They landed at the dockyard, between eleven and twelve, when two carriages, with an escort of yeomanry cavalry, took the Royal party and the official personages to Pembroke town, giving them a fine view of the ruined old Castle, where King Henry VII. was born. The streets of Pembroke were gaily decorated, the bells were ringing, the Volunteer bands playing, and the people cheering to welcome their Royal visitors. They were met at the Castle, where a pavilion had been erected for their reception, by the Mayor, Alderman Robert George, Lord Kensington, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other persons of local and official position. An address was presented, after which the Very Rev. Dean Allen, of St. David’s, briefly directed the attention of their Royal Highnesses to the antiquities of Pembroke Castle. At two o’clock, they were again at the dockyard, to witness the launch of H.M.S. Edinburgh, a new ship of war, named at first H.M.S. Majestic. The Chief Constructor, Mr. C. E. Warren, showed the ship to their Royal Highnesses, and explained to the Duchess of Edinburgh how to use the lever by which she was to set the launching apparatus in motion. This was done with perfect success, after the reading of prayers by the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, dockyard chaplain; and the ship, which is a powerful ironclad, calculated to have a speed of fourteen knots an hour, and to carry four 43-ton breech-loading guns in turrets, with four lighter guns, passed into the water. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were entertained in the afternoon by the Superintendent of the Dockyard, Captain G. H. Parkin, and Mrs. Parkin. They proceeded next day, in the Lively, to Haverfordwest and St. David’s.

Milford Haven, of which we give some illustrations, is a fine, land-locked piece of deep water, ten miles long from west to east, and with several interior creeks or estuaries, that of Pembroke Dock being the most easterly and farthest inland. It has been said that Milford Haven itself is the best natural harbour of Great Britain, in respect of capacity and depth, complete shelter, and facility of entrance. Vessels seeking

refuge in it need no pilot, but have only to pass the entrance, which from St. Ann’s Head to Rat Island off Blockhouse Point is of the width of a mile and six cables or furlongs, in order to ride out in safety on a good anchorage the heaviest south-westerly gales. The minimum depth of water at low water spring tides is eight fathoms, or forty-eight feet, so that even the Great Eastern at her maximum draught has eight feet to spare. The lower part of the harbour is protected by the Hubberston, Popton, Stack Rock, South Hook, Blockhouse, and Thorn Island forts, all armed with heavy guns. The new docks at Milford were designed by Sir E. J. Reed, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, specially for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage, such as ironclads and the new mail steamers to America. The dimensions of the new docks are as follow:—Total available dock area, 60 acres; lock, 500 feet long by 70 feet wide; graving dock, which can also be used as a lock or wet dock, 710 feet long, 96 feet wide; small graving dock, 270 feet long, 46 feet wide; depth over sills, high water spring tides, 36 feet, and at high water neaps, 27 feet; depth of water in docks, 28 feet. The construction of these docks was undertaken some few years ago by a private company, with a capital of £530,000, and the contract was taken over in the year 1879 by Messrs. S. Lake and Co., of Victoria-street. The entire town of Milford, as well as the small town of Hakin, originally belonged to Colonel Greville, and became the property of the National Provident Institution, who have it leased for 999 years to the present owners. The property includes, besides these two towns, the foreshore for a mile and a half, and all the market rights and those of levying tolls on passing vessels. The estate extends over about 600 acres. The docks have been constructed by closing by a wharf wall and caissons a creek or “pill,” to use the local word, that runs into the Haven, and then dredging out the enclosed area to a suitable depth. The entrance to the docks is by two distinct locks, so that it will be possible to put a vessel into dry dock immediately on her coming from sea. Both ends of the lock proper and the haven end of the great graving dock are closed by caissons, the novel working arrangements of which were designed by the contractor, while the end of the graving dock opening into the wet dock is shut by an ordinary floating caisson. The weights of the caissons of the graving dock, the larger of which is stated to be the largest in the world, are, respectively, 400 tons and 300 tons, and those for the lock are about 250 tons each. They are built of Dowlais iron. The docks run north and south, and the total length of the quays up to the bridge across the creek at the north end is 2233 yards. At the entrances to the docks breakwater piers are built of concrete 24 ft. thick, on the principle patented by Messrs. Lake. A railway of the length of a mile and a half has been constructed along the foreshore from the present Milford station of the Great Western Railway to the end of a passenger pier running 700 ft. into the haven, so that trains may run alongside the mail-steamers, and passengers may dispense with the service of tenders. This pier has four lines of rail, and possesses every appliance for coaling vessels.

### VIEWS OF THE RIVIERA.

That part of the Mediterranean coast lying west of Mentone, where the Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived on Thursday afternoon of last week to sojourn at the Chalet des Rosiers, Mr. C. Henfrey’s marine villa already described, offers many interesting points for a day’s excursion. Rocca-bruna, in French Roquebrune—for, be it remembered, all this piece of Italian seashore was transferred to French dominion by the treaty of 1859—is a village three or four miles from Mentone, situated amidst a grove of lemon-trees, upon a lofty rock of brown conglomerate, ascended by paved steps from the high road and the railway station, which lie 150 ft. below. On the upper summit are the ruins of an old castle, built in the Middle Ages by the Lascari of Ventimiglia, who in the year 1363 ceded it to Carlo Grimaldi. One of that princely family, in 1528, was a Bishop and Councillor of State to King Francis I. of France; and this political prelate repaired the Castle, a tower of which still displays his armorial bearings, with a mitre, sculptured on the stone lintel. The Marquis of Lorne’s romantic poem, “Guido and Lita,” the scene of which is laid at this place, contains the following lines:—

No warrior’s tread is echoed by these halls;  
No warder’s challenge on the silence falls.  
Around, the thrifty peasants ply their toil,  
And pluck in orange groves the scented spoil  
From trees, that have for purple mountains made  
A vestment bright, of green and gold inlaid.

From Rocca-bruna, looking south-east, the bay of Monaco is overlooked, which is separated from the bay of Mentone by Cape Martin. On the near side of the little port of Monaco has arisen, since 1862, the fashionable modern town, called Monte Carlo, with fine terraces, ranges of stately mansions, grand hotels, and beautiful gardens, and with the too-celebrated Casino, a public gambling-house of European notoriety. The small Monaco territory belonged during eight centuries to the Grimaldi family. It is said that our London favourite, “Joey Grimaldi,” the most famous of theatrical clowns, was a scion of that noble house; but there were other Italian Grimaldis, of whom, in the seventeenth century, one was an eminent philosopher, one a Bolognese painter. The Monaco Grimaldis acquired their maritime principality by helping the Court of Provence to fight the Saracens; and they finally sold it to the late Emperor Napoleon III. On a rocky promontory, with precipitous cliffs, 200 ft. above the sea, the old town is built, with the palace on the landward side, having adjacent gardens sloping to the lower ground. There are about five thousand inhabitants at Monaco, and many hotels and boarding-houses; the palace is handsome, in the Italian style, and has witnessed some romantic historical events. Here, in 1523, one of its lords, who had murdered his brother, was himself put to death by his nephew; and here, eighty years later, Duke Hercules was hurled from the cliff by the enraged insurgent townsmen. An hour’s walk or drive, through the little territory of the Princes of Monaco, upon the Alpine road of the Cornice, conducts the tourist to the ancient Roman tower of Turbia, erected by Augustus Caesar, which marks the frontier of yore between Italy and Gaul. Her Majesty will not lack the enjoyment of much picturesque scenery, with many interesting associations, during her four weeks’ stay at Mentone.

### SKETCHES OF MODERN EGYPT.

Our Special Artist has been sent to portray the actual condition, manners, and habits of the population of Egypt at this day, upon account of the grave political anxieties that have lately arisen from the dubious position of the Khedive’s Government, and the conflict between the Anglo-French administrative or financial Control, and the Nationalist party led by Arabi Bey, now Prime Minister of Egypt. We do not intend here to enter upon that political discussion, still less to predict or conjecture the probable events that may be witnessed in Egypt before the end of this year, for which, it is to be

hoped, our statesmen responsible for the guardianship of British interests, especially with regard to the Suez Canal, will be fully prepared when the critical moment shall arrive. It is our purpose just now, in connection with the first of this series of Sketches, briefly to speak of the outward aspects of the country, and its various races and classes of inhabitants, as delineated by our Artist, M. Montbard, in the illustrations we are beginning to publish.

Egypt, properly so called, is merely the Delta of the Nile and a narrow strip of land along the banks of that river, as far up as the First Cataract, which is 730 miles from the Mediterranean. The Delta, or broad plain below Cairo intersected by several branching outlets of the Nile, with canals and lakes between them, extends from Alexandria, the western seaport, to Port Said, the eastern, having the maritime towns of Rosetta and Damietta on its coast, situated at their respective mouths of the Nile, and the inland towns of Demenhur, Kebireh, Tanta and Mansurah, besides Zagazig, on the fresh-water canal, and Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. This plain, as everybody has heard, is one of the most fertile agricultural districts in the world, being yearly enriched with a deposit of precious mud from the Nile inundation, and enjoying the sunniest and most genial climate. The native peasantry, or Fellaheen as they are called, dwell in mud-built villages, surrounded by palm-trees, on mounds of rising ground which seem to have been formed by the remains of ancient ruined cities from the time of the Pharaohs. They are miserably poor, having, till within the last five or six years, been most unjustly and cruelly treated by the Egyptian Government, not only with oppressive taxation, but with compulsory tasks of unpaid labour for the Khedive’s private gain, and with an utter denial of legal protection. The intervention of the British and French Governments, and the deposition of the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, in June, 1879, have been followed by a great improvement in the condition of these unhappy people; but there is still need of further reforms, more particularly in the ordinary administration of the civil and criminal law. It should be observed that the Fellaheen, or “diggers,” are a different race from the Mohammedan rulers of Egypt; they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Egyptian nation. They number, altogether, about four millions, while the other inhabitants of Egypt are one million and a half, including Arabs, Copts, Syrians, Turks, and Europeans, with Nubians and some negroes from the Upper Nile.

There are but two large cities, Alexandria, with 212,000 population, and Cairo, with 350,000; in these cities, reckoning them together, 80,000 Europeans are to be found, and their social aspect is half Oriental, half French or foreign. Alexandria, founded by the famous Macedonian conqueror, above three centuries before the Christian era, was, under the Greeks and the Romans, one of the greatest cities of the old world, not only by its wealth and magnificence, but through its intellectual influence, which continued in after ages to affect both the Mohammedan and the Christian branches of progressive civilisation. Indirectly, no doubt, through the Arabian, Moorish, and Byzantine schools of learning, its light of stored-up knowledge was transmitted to Southern and Western Europe; and its claim, next to Athens and Rome, upon the grateful regard of humanity, is what no scholar will deny. In these days, it is merely a busy commercial port, with few tokens of antiquity properly belonging to it, the obelisks, one of which is now in London, having been conveyed to Alexandria from their original position far up the Nile. There are no remains of the superb Grecian buildings at Alexandria; the existing city dates from the reign of Mahomet Ali Pasha, great-grandfather of the present Khedive. The western harbour, furnished by English engineers and contractors with a breakwater, pier, quays, and lighthouses of the best design and construction, affords ample shipping accommodation, while the eastern harbour is almost silted up by the drifting mud carried that way along the low-lying shore. The Mahmoudieh canal, fifty miles long, connects Alexandria with the Rosetta branch of the Nile, but is now used only for the conveyance of produce. The traveller goes by railway to Cairo, once or twice crossing the Nile, afterwards keeping alongside of the high road; and it was among his native fellow-passengers in the interior of a third-class carriage upon this line, as well as looking out upon those whom he saw by the roadside, that our Special Artist drew most of the figures shown in our engravings this week. The distance is 162 miles, which usually occupies five or six hours, across a perfectly flat country of the richest alluvial soil, displaying the brightest verdure in the early spring season, with fields of rice, corn, maize, and clover, plantations of cotton and sugar-cane, luxuriant enough to satisfy the mind of the most anxious bondholder, if Egypt were safe under an honest administration.

The page of Character Sketches in our Supplement presents some examples of the piquant novelties and contrasts introduced by the railway system among an Eastern population. The railway officials, the station-master and the policeman in uniform, are dressed in European attire, except the “fez” or small tasselled cap, which every Moslem wears, instead of a hat like ours, to show that he is not a Christian. But the inferior class of railway servants, the pointsman or shunter who contrives to nurse his baby while doing duty on the line, and the day and night signal-men, the one with his flag, the other with a lantern perched on his head, are thoroughly Oriental figures. Those of the Bedouins, the graceful women selling bread, fruit, or water, the poor “fella” beggar, the eunuch, and the Berber or “Barbarin,” require no further comment. We shall have plenty of additional illustrations of Life in Modern Egypt.

### THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

Although, as we stated last week, the Austrian Government has dealt a severe blow to the insurrection in the Crivoscie, and the troops are in full possession of all the important positions previously held by the insurgents, the latter do not seem to have ceased to resist. Out of sight and reach in the wild rock country which rises on one side towards the Herzegovina, and on the other towards Montenegro, they are on the alert; and seem disposed to carry on a guerrilla warfare against small detachments and exposed posts. On the very day after the capture of Dragalj the rearguard of a battalion and two detached companies which had been encamped near the frontier towards Grahovo, and which were marching back to take up a position near the coast, was attacked close to the Montenegrin frontier by a body of insurgents. The rearguard faced round and maintained its position until the main body came up, when the insurgents were beaten back. A battery placed at Klavici rendered good assistance to the troops. On the 11th inst., according to the official report, the insurgents attacked the 24th Battalion of Jagers at Jagvosdak. Assistance was sent, and the insurgents were driven back with the loss of fifty men. They left their dead on the field. It is believed the troops had two killed and three severely wounded, among them an officer. On the same day the 10th battalion of the Tyrolese Jagers was attacked at Perkovac; here the insurgents were driven back with a loss of five



wounded to the troops. The further course of things can alone show the real meaning and importance of this sudden fit of activity on the part of the insurgents the very day after their defeat, when they showed so little disposition to make a determined resistance—whether these partial attacks are but the isolated efforts of bands that have been dispersed in various directions and are seeking to join their companions, or whether the insurgents, having recovered from their surprise, mean now to adopt a system of guerrilla warfare on a smaller scale. It would be too much to expect that with the military occupation of the Crivoscie all further resistance on the part of the insurgents should cease, and the configuration of the country and the neighbourhood of the Montenegrin frontier afford great facilities for such a guerrilla warfare. The attempts just referred to having been made the day after the defeat, there would hardly seem to have been time for anything like combination. Some of these attacks look rather more like the isolated efforts of bands cut off from the main body. The insurgents held out longest in the rocky defile of Lupoglava, where a number of mines had been laid, which were blown up on the approach of the troops. When, however, the other column reached Dragalj the position became untenable, as it could be taken in the rear. To the system of combined movements is owing, no doubt, the rapidity of the success and the small list of losses. The troops had some hard work to do, for the outflanking columns made forced marches over pathless rocks and over snow and ice fields which were considered inaccessible. The marches are considered to be extraordinary performances; thus the battalions of the Kober division, which had to pass the heights of the Orienska Lovka, marched sixteen hours in snow several feet deep. The effort enabled them to reach the eastern slopes of this mountain and appear suddenly on the flank of the insurgents holding the defile of Brazan-Han. Over the Orienska Lovka and the steep rocky ridge of the Vela Greda, the troops had often to pass singly and then to slide down ice fields. The days were fine, but the troops suffered a great deal at night from the intense cold.

Our illustration shows the officer of Austrian Gendarmes at a guard-house receiving an insurgent prisoner brought in by a picket party of Tyrolean Jagers who have captured him on the mountain side.

### DAISIES AND DAFFODILS.

March is the month for daisies and daffodils; and the coupling together of these flowers of spring points to an olden custom amongst country people—that of twining both of them as wreaths for the head. Herrick marks this custom, where he speaks of young men and maidens “tripping the comely country round, with daffodils and daisies crowned;” and Spenser, too, denotes it, where he describes a nymph gathering “sweet daffodillies” to make “gay girlonds;” as does Ben Jonson—“and tell the daffodils against that day that we prepare new garlands.” Drayton, too, says, in his directions for a garland, “See that there be stores of lilies, called of shepherds, daffodillies;” and by Spenser, and other early writers, this term of “lily” is also used. With the coming of the daffodil, as Shakespeare tells us, comes the pleasant promise of far brighter days—“when daffodils begin to peer, then comes in the sweet of the year;” and their time of growth he thus further specifies—“that come before the swallow dares, and take the winds of March with beauty;” and it is when those winds are strong enough to buffet the lambs, and blow the rooks about, that, in low-lying orchards, and in cottage crofts, we first shall find them.

Daffodils, as we are told, are allied to the narcissus; hence, Milton has this line on them—“and daffodillies fill their cups with tears;” and the fable of Narcissus—which is alluded to in the verse of Parnell; Leyden, Gay, Keats, and others—is thus by Ben Jonson aptly indicated—“since nature’s pride is now a withered daffodil.” Another name for the flower—as pointing to the time when it becomes so plentiful—is “Lent-lily;” and, though some think it a modern one, a very old term it is, as we find by Hurdus using it. “Lily of Lent, with diadem superb, the monarch Daffodil uprears his head.” The “nodding daffodil” is an apt term, too, as applied to the way they nod, when Lent brings brisker winds; and Wordsworth speaks of them as “fluttering and dancing in the breeze;” and this pretty flutter of the fair Lent lilies is one of the charms of this breezy month. It is in this month, too, that children flock “to gather kingcups in the yellow mead, and prink their hair with daisies,” for it is then, when the fields are green with the springing grass, that daisies deck the pastures—deck them by day, to leave them green at night. “Observe how dewy twilight has withdrawn the crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn;” and the nightly “sleep” of this simple flower—the little daisy that at evening closes—which is so apparent to dwellers in country districts, has been marked by many writers. “Shut not so soon,” says Herrick, “the dull-eyed night has not as yet begun;” and other poets, too, refer to it.

A pretty name for the daisy—though usually given to the larger, or ox-eyed kind—is “Marguerite;” and, as a pearl amongst flowers, it was dedicated to St. Margaret of Cortona, and it was also the badge of Margaret of Anjou. “Who,” says Drayton, “doth not delight to wear the daisy for Queen Margarite?” and, in another passage, where he describes her in her reverse of fortune, he has these lines: “My daisy flower, which erst perfumed the air, which, for my favour, princes deigned to wear, now in the dust lies trodden on the ground.” Those were the days of which Leyden thus wrote: “When on his scarf the knight the daisy bound, and dames at tourneys shone with daisies crown’d.” So far from being of French derivation, the name Marguerite is derived from a Latin word, meaning “pearl;” and the term is a very old one. Thus, Chaucer uses it in his “Testament of Love”—“a margarite perle,” the “margarite of margarites,” the pearl of pearls; and again, “O commendable flowre, and most in minde, O amiable margarite of native kind;” and, in Wyclif’s translation, we find this line, “neither caste ye your margarites before swyn.” Than the wild and common daisy, few flowers have been more noticed by the poets—“flower by all beloved, and famous in song;” and the pleasant lore connected with it would alone suffice for a lengthy article. Children, as we know, love daisies; and mothers fondly place them in their coffins, and lay them on their graves. “Yes,” says Elliott, “lay the daisy’s little head beside the little cheek;” and there is one special day in the year—Palm Sunday—when, newly decked with daisies, tiny mounds show where the young are sleeping.

Yesterday week the Mayor of Manchester opened in that city the exhibition of smoke-condensing appliances, which will continue for a month.

Sir E. Watkin spoke very hopefully and confidently of the success of the Channel Tunnel at a meeting of the Submarine Continental Railway Company on the 16th inst. There had been no check to the boring operations; they were working “in the dry,” and he believed they would continue to do so.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### MECHANISM OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Professor McKendrick, in his ninth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 14th inst., resumed his illustrated explanations of colour sensations by pointing out that there are three primary sensations—red, green, and violet, but that we have no evidence of any distinct retinal elements corresponding to these. Other sensations of colour, such as those of yellow, orange, blue, &c., were, according to the theory of Young, adopted by Helmholtz, combinations of these three primary sensations, as shown by experiments with portions of the spectrum, and by rotating disks. The Professor next exhibited the effects due to the contrasts of colours, showing how one colour is affected by another. Green on a red ground appeared greenish blue; and grey on a green ground, pink. He suggested irradiation as a possible explanation, premising, however, that the irradiation might occur either in the brain or in the retina, or in both. He then illustrated, by means of interesting models, designed by Dr. Allen Thomson, the movements of the eyeballs, showing their various axes of rotation, planes, &c.; and indicated what is understood by Listing’s law. He then passed on to the sense of hearing, illustrating, in the first place, the movements of the drum by means of a preparation of the drum of a cat’s ear, which he converted into a manometric gas-capsule, similar to those devised by Kœnig. Finally, the Professor produced and explained some of the fundamental properties of sound, employing for the purpose the Syren tuning-forks, of very high pitch, and by Appunn’s apparatus of tongued pipes. He also showed the striking difference of the major chord in the lower and higher reaches of the scale, and concluded by demonstrating the range of the human ear, in regard to the appreciation of the pitch of musical notes.

#### RESEMBLANCES OF LIGHT AND SOUND.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of three lectures on Thursday, the 16th instant. He began by remarking how naturally men, passing from admiration of the phenomena of nature, are led to study their causes, and how, impelled by imagination, they form hypotheses, to be tested by experiment. After reflecting on a screen an image of the waves formed on the surface of water by drops, he explained the undulatory theory of light, enunciated by Huyghens, and substantiated by Dr. Thomas Young, and the opposing emission theory put forth by Newton. The former, now generally accepted, supposes waves of ether to act on the retina; the latter supposes that particles of light impinge on the retina. The Professor then by models illustrated the way in which the pulsations of sound are transmitted by waves of air. The phenomena of reflection and refraction of both light and sound were then demonstrated by a series of experiments, reference being made to the rival theories of Newton and Huyghens. It was shown by casting a beam of light on a plate of glass, that part is reflected and part transmitted. The action of the waves of sound upon the sensitive flame of a gas-burner, under pressure just at the point of causing it to flare, was beautifully shown. The movements of the flame varied with the pitch and quality of the sound. The simultaneous reflection of light and sound was well shown by mirrors. This was followed by exhibiting the action of lenses on both light and sound with similar results. For sound, glass lenses were replaced by soap-bubbles filled with nitrous oxide and hydrogen gas. In conclusion, the persistence of impressions on the ear and the eye were well illustrated, the latter by Mr. Muybridge’s ingenious apparatus, termed the zoopraxiscope. The shadows of light and sound were also noticed.

#### SPECTROSCOPIC WORK WITH THE INFRA-RED (DARK) RAYS OF THE SPECTRUM.

Captain Abney, R.E., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 17th inst., began by comparing the use of the thermopile with the photographic method of measuring energy, and showed that the latter is based on the fact that energy, during any portion of time, has its effect, which is not the case with the thermopile. Ordinary photographic compounds were described as unsuitable for this special purpose, as they absorb the blue, and not the red or ultra-red, rays of the spectrum. Where there is absorption, there work must be done, and nowhere else. The lecturer then showed the method of producing a green film of bromide of silver, and exhibited its absorption in the red and ultra-red. He next demonstrated this last absorption by photographing electric light through ebonite, a comparatively slow process; and also showed how a rotating disk can be photographed by the light of the electric spark in a few millionths of a second by blue light. Photographs of the solar spectrum in the infra-red were shown, with their absorption lines. Captain Abney then proceeded to consider the absorption of colourless liquids (water, alcohol, &c.) in the infra-red region, and showed that everyone possessing a hydrogen atom also possessed special absorptive power, and that the hydrogen is really the framework on which all absorption is based. The existence of hydro-carbons in the spectrum was then indicated by showing that both ethylene and benzene have their principal lines coincident with Fraunhofer’s lines in the infra-red of the solar spectrum. Observations were then made on facts showing that Professor Tyndall’s method and the photographic method give similar results in regard to the power of absorption. In a series of successful experiments Captain Abney embodied the results of the patient researches of several years.

#### ORIGIN OF VOLCANOES.

Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., of King’s College, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Saturday last, the 18th inst. He stated that the distinctive facts of a volcanic eruption which demand explanation are the heat of the rocks, the source of the eruptive power, and the nature of the materials which are ejected from the volcanic throat. He rejected the hypothesis of original igneous fusion, and accepted the hypothesis of a solid earth, which had become gradually built up by the infalling of meteoric matter. This earth was supposed to be gradually radiating its heat, and, in consequence, contraction of the crust takes place, which produces upheaval of mountains and continents. As the rocks approach the mountains, they become altered. The alteration is not due to contact with injected heated rock, but to pressure transformed to heat in an axis of upheaval. And in sequence the rocks are changed from clay to crypto-crystalline slate, micro-crystalline schists, and macro-crystalline rocks, in harmony with the intensity of the heat developed. When the igneous rocks thus formed become liquefied and are emitted through cracks so as to cool at the earth’s surface, they become volcanic rocks. Granite and gabbro coves still remain in the throats of extinct volcanoes. The positions of volcanoes in lines over the earth show that fissure eruptions were of the same nature as volcanoes, and their nearness to the sea was ultimately connected with the action of heat on infiltrating water, so as to produce explosive power. As the water becomes exhausted, or its source removed by upheaval, so the volcano intermits its eruption or becomes extinct. The materials ejected, however, were the best evidence of the nature of the earth’s interior, for their existence must be harmonised with the geological changes induced in the rocks by pressure.

### TWO NOVELS.

Pleasant titles frequently attract readers, and are said to be considered by publishers more important than even the text, so that *Gehenna*: by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield (Hurst and Blackett) may or may not turn out to contain in the titular word, which is hardly so “blessed” as Mesopotamia, a something irresistibly attractive to the multitude. The sub-title, which is “Havens of Unrest,” is calculated to confirm such apprehensions of something dreadful as may be excited by the title proper. And yet there is nothing very horrible from one end of the novel to the other. The author appears to have written his book with a purpose; and that purpose seems to have been suggested to him by what he knows or has read about the application of the laws relating to lunatics and about the treatment to which real or supposed lunatics are subjected in private asylums. He may be considered, in fact, to have undertaken the task of showing up the manner in which a medical certificate may be obtained by anybody who desires to have somebody else confined in a madhouse, and of exposing the system of management employed in such a place. He has not been inspired, therefore, with any very novel idea; and what he proposed to himself to do has already been very much better done by Mr. Charles Reade, among others, as most readers of novels must remember. At the same time, the author of “*Gehenna*” must be admitted to have written a very powerful tale, readable throughout and highly interesting, as well as trenchant in parts, though his originality is displayed rather in the treatment than in the choice of his subject, and though that treatment cannot be commended on the score of artistic skill and natural development. For, when an author wishes to expose and to cure a certain state of things, it is surely a mistake in art, if the sympathies of the public are to be enlisted, to present a series of characters, incidents, and situations, of which it is not too much to say that every one, or nearly every one, of them is exceptional. A skilful artist would, on the contrary, strive to draw such a picture as should produce conviction by the absence of everything extraordinary in the details, though the result might be as startling and marvellous as a nightmare. A baronet with thirty thousand a year may, of course, conceive an invincible antipathy towards all Scotchwomen, and may, of course, have three sons, each more or less afflicted with a “bee in the bonnet” or with some weakness; a beautiful, unscrupulous adventuress may, of course, enlist in her service, by the power of her charms, all kinds of susceptible men, including an old dotard subject to temporary insanity and a ticket-of-leave man given to whisky; a private asylum may, of course, be managed by two doctors, of whom one is a dreamer and the other a drunkard, with a convicted felon, of brutal propensities, for their principal assistant; a penniless, practiceless young doctor may, of course, be induced by the representations of a cynical, much older, and more experienced practitioner to do violence to his feelings and yield his unwilling signature under pressure of his professional senior;—and all these personages may, of course, be brought into close communication one with another, in which case some diabolical deed or deeds may, of course, be perpetrated to the damage of real or supposed lunatics; but so strange a combination can hardly be regarded as a fair example of the cases with which the lunacy laws can be expected to cope. This consideration, however, has little or nothing to do with the romantic aspect of the story, which, from that point of view, is both interesting and exciting, if the conclusion should be regarded as unsatisfactory. The young doctor, for instance, from whose study of insanity the reader is likely at one part of the narrative to anticipate great things, does not seem to have made any notable physiological or other discoveries.

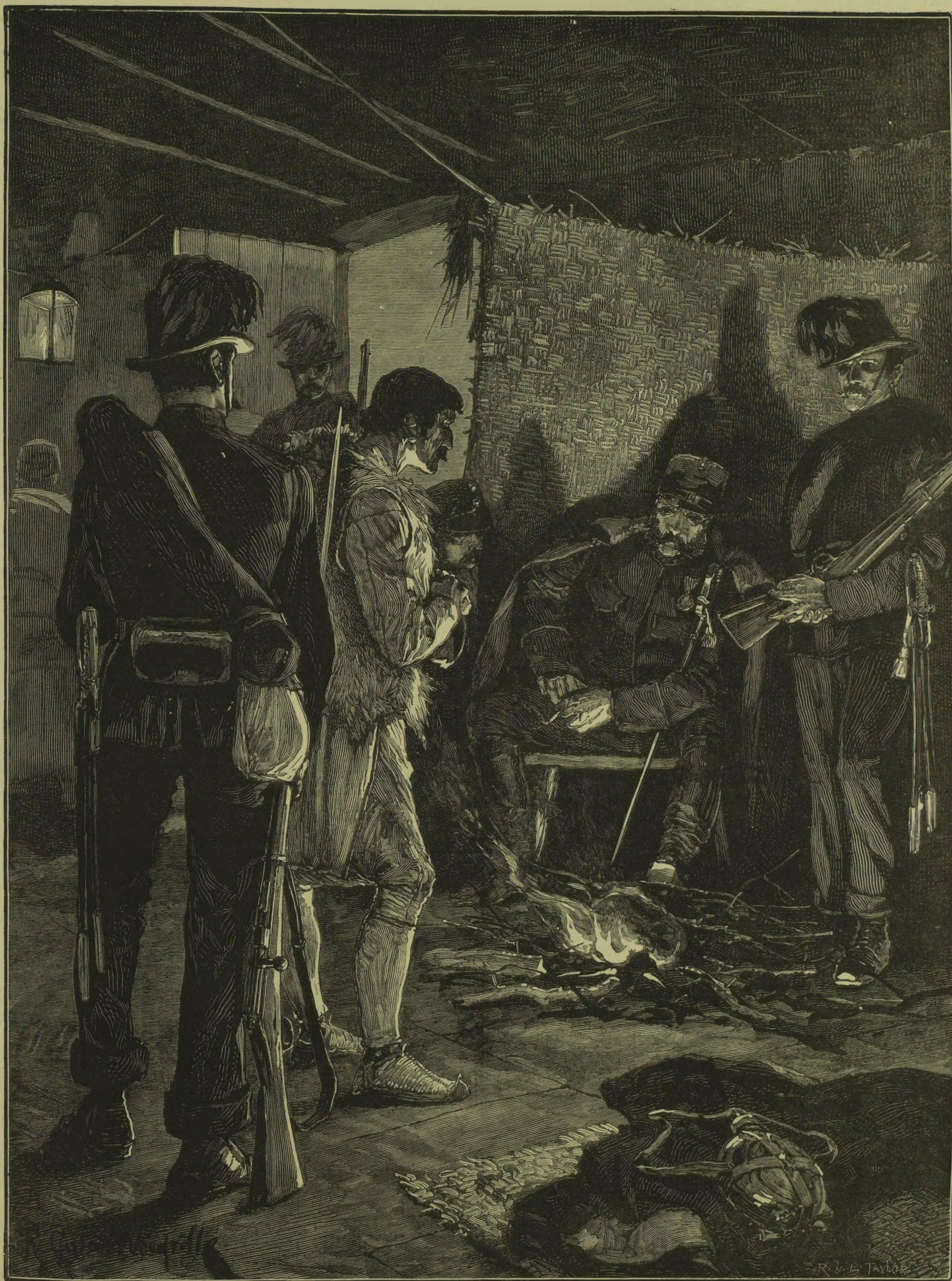
Emotions of various kinds and the almost poetical thoughts, as well as the impulsive actions, of a “gifted being” are depicted in *The Garden of Eden* (Richard Bentley and Son), by an anonymous author, whose fervid language drops apparently without effort from the pen, and whose unflagging vehemence of style hurries the reader irresistibly along. The title is so far justified that the opening scene is laid in a garden, where the heroine lies swinging in a hammock, and in that garden, as the story progresses, there is more than one vision of bliss, more than one situation suggestive of Paradise lost. A perfectly innocent vision, be it understood, and a perfectly decorous situation; for, though there is passion enough and to spare, there is nothing of a “leafless” character throughout the novel. The heroine is a genius, a born songstress, a Jenny Lind, or a Patti, or a Nilsson; who can captivate an old baronet with a simple ballad, or a professional teacher of singing with a piece of Handel or Haydn, or a fashionable Parisian audience (believe it who may) with a hymn, or an impresario with “the agonies of Beethoven’s Leonora,” or an English nobleman’s nephew and heir with her splendid voice, her lovely person, her confident and confidential ways, or her faithful playmate, friend, henchman, and affianced husband, plain Jack Manners, with the tip of her little finger. She is quite unconventional, so unconventional, in fact, that she might have been expected to come to a miserable end, the miserable end which generally awaits (in novels) the lovely and gifted heroine, who, treating her ugly but constant and honest Jack like a dog, falls desperately in love with the wicked nobleman, the “lady-killer.” Indeed, she dreams a dream which renders it extremely probable that the author in the first instance intended her to incur the usual sad fate, but thought better of it, or was wisely advised to reject so hackneyed and questionable a catastrophe; unless the author purposely introduced, as a joke without much point, an illustration of the proverb concerning dreams and their contraries. The story resolves itself into a sketch of the life led and the hopes cherished by a perfect child of nature, a young girl who sings her way to a coronet; and in the course of the sketch there are several clever descriptions of the trials as well as of the triumphs which, especially in matters of social intercourse, await the professional singer, besides several satirical delineations of professional people themselves. What particular charm there was about the nobleman who marries the heroine, beyond his reputation as a “lady-killer,” the ladies who read the novel may, perhaps, discover; the majority of men-readers, it may be safely asserted, will be utterly unable to account for the heroine’s fascination, and will think that, but for the coronet, she would have been better off with poor Jack. The conclusion, too, has a suspicion of lameness about it; for the heroine’s successful appearance in public was by no means necessary, so far as one can see, for the completion of the main business; and it occurs to one that a pleasanter, a more probable, and a less melodramatic ending might have been brought about by other means. As for the behaviour of the girl’s parents and of the other personages who left her, as it were, in Clifford’s hands, readers must decide for themselves how far it is in accordance with the practice of the most eccentric fathers and mothers, patrons and patronesses, to say nothing of a girl’s own instincts.

The proceeds of the annual fancy-dress ball recently held in aid of the Brighton charities were £190.









INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA: BRINGING IN A PRISONER TO AN AUSTRIAN GENDARME STATION.—SEE PAGE 290.



OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER LADY LYTTON.

The Right Honourable Rosina Doyle, Dowager Lady Lytton, widow of the eminent novelist, Edward Bulwer Lytton, afterwards Lord Lytton, died on the 12th inst., at her residence, Upper Sydenham, aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship, who was the only daughter of Mr. Francis Massy Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, county Limerick, grandson maternally of the first Lord Massy, married, Aug. 29, 1827, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth Park, Herts, who was created a Baronet in 1838, and a Peer, as Lord Lytton, in 1866, and had one daughter, Emily Elizabeth, who died in 1848, and one son, the present Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., the late Governor-General of India. Lady Lytton entered the literary arena as authoress of "Cheveley; or, the Man of Honour," and subsequently published several other works of fiction, among others, "The Budget of the Babbie Family," "Behind the Scenes," "The Peer's Daughters," "The World and his Wife," "Miriam," and "Sedley; or, the Tares and the Wheat."

SIR JAMES BOURNE, BART.

Sir James Bourne, Bart., of Heathfield House, Wavertree, Liverpool, and Hackinsall, Fleetwood, in the county of Lancaster, C.B., F.S.A., J.P. and D.L., died at Heathfield on the 14th inst. He was born on Oct. 8, 1812, the second son of Mr. Peter Bourne, of Liverpool, and afterwards of Hackinsall, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Mr. James Drinkwater, of Liverpool. For a long time he was connected with the volunteer force, and was at the period of his decease Hon. Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia. From 1865 to 1880 he sat in Parliament as a Conservative for Evesham (having previously, in 1841, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Wexford), and was created a Baronet May 10, 1880. Sir James married, Oct. 13, 1841, Sarah Harriet, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fournis Dyson, of Everton, Lancashire, and of Willow Hall, Yorkshire; and leaves one daughter, Harriet Anne Dyson, and one son, his successor, now Sir James Dyson Bourne, second Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards, who was born July 29, 1842, and married, Dec. 29, 1875, Lady Marion, only daughter of John Henry, third Marquis of Ely.

CAPTAIN HANS BUSK.

Captain Hans Busk, F.R.G.S., D.C.L., LL.D., of Nantmel, Radnorshire, the strenuous advocate and one of the chief originators of the Volunteer system, died on the 11th inst. at his residence in Ashley-place. He was the eldest son of Mr. Hans Busk, of Glenalder, in Radnorshire, and received his education at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and a Deputy Lieutenant for Radnorshire. From early life Captain Busk zealously promoted the idea, subsequently so effectually carried into effect, of the formation of rifle volunteer corps, and he was author of several works relative to drilling and the use of the rifle, besides some on other subjects. He founded and for a time edited the *New Quarterly Review*. A large sum subscribed in recognition of his services he most generously allocated to the purchase of a life-boat for Ryde. The founder in England of the Busk family was Jacob Hans Busch, a Swede, who was naturalised in 1722: his fifth son, Sir Wadsworth Busk, was grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record. A portrait of the late Captain Hans Busk appears in this Number of our Journal.

MR. GORDON-CUMING-SKENE.

Mr. John Gordon-Cuming-Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce, county Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., died on the 20th ult., at Villa Teresa, San Remo, aged fifty-five. He was eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon-Cuming-Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Alexander Brebner, of Learney, and represented in the male line a very ancient branch of the noble House of Gordon, descended from John Gordon of Auchlenchries, who fell at the battle of Flodden. The names of Cuming and Skene were assumed in consequence of marriages with heiresses. Mr. Gordon-Cuming-Skene was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father in 1837. He married, first, March 27, 1856, Maria, daughter of Captain W. H. Nares, R.N.; and secondly, Jan. 5, 1860, Margaret Maria, only daughter of Sir David Brewster, K.H., and by the former, who died June 23, 1857, he leaves one son, Alexander, now of Pitlurg and Dyce.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. William Henry Coussmaker, of Westwood, Surrey, on the 10th inst., at Wyke, near Guildford, in his forty-fifth year.

Mr. Edward Bowly, the eminent agriculturist and short-horn breeder, at his residence, Leddington House, Cirencester, on the 19th inst., at an advanced age, after a long illness.

The Hon. Charles Howard, brother of the present Earl of Effingham, on the 8th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. John Williams-Ellis, of Glasfryn, formerly Rector of Llanaelhaiarn, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, on the 13th inst., at Plâs Lodwic, Bangor, aged seventy-four.

Mr. Francis Leigh, of Sion House, county Wexford, High Sheriff of that county in 1837, on the 20th ult. He was the youngest son of Mr. Francis Leigh, of Rosegarland, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Baldwin.

Vice-Admiral George Stewart Reynolds, on the 15th inst., at Guildford, aged eighty. He entered the Royal Navy in 1814, was placed on the retired list in 1867, and became Vice-Admiral in 1879.

Miss Ada Trevanion, whose death was recorded in our Number for the 11th inst., was the daughter of Henry and Georgiana Augusta Trevanion, and granddaughter of Colonel and the Hon. Augusta Leigh, sister to the poet Lord Byron.

The Hon. Arthur Alexander Onslow, Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, on Jan. 30. He was born at Trichinopoly in 1833, entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and, after seeing some active service, retired in 1871. He was elected to the New South Wales Parliament for Camden in 1870, and subsequently was raised to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Henry Tilson Shaen Carter, late 17th Lancers, on the 9th inst., at Shaen Manor, Belmullet, county Mayo, on the 9th inst., aged thirty-six. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Shaen Carter, of Watlington Park, Oxon, and Erris, county Mayo, by Maria Susan, his wife, only surviving child and heiress of Colonel Tilson, of Watlington Park.

Admiral James Anderson, on the 7th inst., at Teignmouth, in his eighty-fifth year. He was eldest son of Mr. James Anderson, and brother to Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B., Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. He entered the Royal Navy in 1808, served in the expedition to New Orleans, in the taking of Washington, and the attack on Baltimore. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1878.

Lord George Francis Montagu, on the 12th inst., at Washington. He was son of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by his second wife, Harriet Sydney, daughter of Mr. Conway R. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, in the county of Antrim, and was thus half-brother to the present Duke of Manchester, K.P. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was formerly Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, from which he entered the diplomatic service, and became Third Secretary at Washington.

Dr. George Budd, F.R.S., at his residence, Ashleigh, Barnstaple, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-four. This eminent physician was for upwards of twenty years professor of medicine in King's College, and senior physician to King's College Hospital. He was a distinguished graduate of Cambridge, and a Fellow of Caius College. In 1841 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and subsequently censor and member of the council of the college. Dr. Budd is best known as the author of a treatise on "Diseases of the Liver," a work which has gone through several editions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A.P. (Highbury).—If White play 1. Kt to K 2nd in Miss Beechey's Problem, Black evades the mate on the second move by 1. K to K 5th.

F.G. (London).—We require a more precise address before examining your problem.

P.D. (Clapham).—Second letter received. Thanks.

B.C. (Batham).—Your problem is much too simple.

S.I. (Watling-street).—It shall appear in a few weeks.

E.J.W. (Croydon).—We shall be pleased to examine the problem, and to publish it if it survives that ordeal.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1983 received from Rev. John Wills, Portland (U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1984 received from John Perkins, W.B. Wood, and Vander Haeghen (Brussels).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1985 received from Donald Mackay, Sacul, John Perkins, W. Furber, A.C. (Staines), H. Percival, J.A. Green, A.R. Street, and Vander Haeghen (Brussels).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1986 received from H.B. Bosworth, R. Bygott, James R. Rogers, Pilgrim, James L. Hyland, Donald Mackay, Z. Ingold, G. Saint, jun., C.J. Moss, Plevna, Clement Fawcett, Fitzwarine, James Dobson, John Perkins, G. Seymour, W. Furber, C.W. Milson, J.A.B. H.K. Awdry, W.B. Wood, Jumbo, Gyp, W. Hillier, A.C. (Staines), Aaron Harper, W. Biddle, W.H. Furge, Th.A.H. (Lee), J. Hall, Ben. Nevill, T. Greenbank, M. O'Halloran, B.H.C. (Salisbury), E.J. Winter Wood, Dr. F. St. R. Brooks, Shadforth, W. J. Haslam, J.A. Green, Kitten, Harry Springthorpe, G.W. Law, E. Casella (Paris), Henry B. Todd, Pingopia, Sacul, E. London, S. Israel, R.L. Southwell, M. Tipping, Smutch, J.D.S. (Forest-hill), E.L.G., A.W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, P. Daly, A.R. Street, Sirius, C.P., Alfred B. Palmer, H. Stebbing, F.W. Botterill, C.S. Wood, H.A.L.S., B. Reynolds, J. Bunstead, Hereward, Ada (Bridgewater), A. Gaillard, Colbrans, A. Preston, C.B. Carlen, Norman Rumblelow, T.W. Davus, Sudbury (Suffolk), and Cryptotype.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1985.

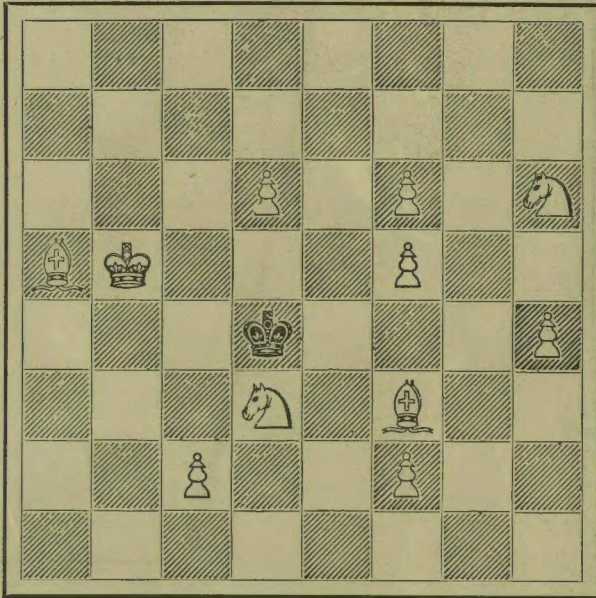
- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.                 |
| 1. K to B 7th         | K to K 4th*            |
| 2. Q takes P          | R takes Q, or any move |
| 3. Mates accordingly. |                        |

\*The variations springing from Black's play should present no difficulty to the solver.

PROBLEM No. 1988.

By RUDOLF L'HERMET (Magdeburg).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently between Mr. Gossip and a Norwegian Amateur.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

- |                      |                 |                    |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. G.)       | BLACK (Mr. X.)  | WHITE (Mr. G.)     | BLACK (Mr. X.)  |
| 1. P to K 4th        | P to K 4th      | 23. Kt takes P     | K to Q sq       |
| 2. P to K B 4th      | P takes P       | 24. Kt takes P     | K to B 3rd      |
| 3. B to B 4th        | P to R 5th (ch) | 25. Q to R to Q sq | K to B 2nd      |
| 4. K to B sq         | P to K Kt 4th   | 26. R to B 7th     | P to Q R 3rd    |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd     | P to Q B 3rd    | 27. Kt from Q 3rd  | K to Kt 3rd     |
| 6. Kt to B 3rd       | Q to R 4th      | 28. Kt to K R 3rd  | K to R 2nd      |
| 7. P to K R 4th      | P to K R 3rd    | 29. Kt from B 6th  | Kt to K Kt 3rd  |
| 8. P to Q 4th        | P to Q 3rd      | 30. R to Q 6th     | Kt takes P (ch) |
| 9. K to Kt sq        | P to Kt 5th     |                    |                 |
| 10. Kt to K sq       | P to B 6th      |                    |                 |
| 11. B to K 3rd       | B to Kt 2nd     |                    |                 |
| 12. Kt to Q 3rd      | P takes P       |                    |                 |
| 13. K takes P        | Q to R 4th      |                    |                 |
| 14. R to K B sq      | P to Q 4th      |                    |                 |
| 15. P takes P        | P takes P       |                    |                 |
| 16. P to Kt 4th      | Q to Q sq       |                    |                 |
| 17. B takes P        | P to B 4th      |                    |                 |
| 18. Q to K sq        | Kt to K 2nd     |                    |                 |
| 19. B to Kt 3rd      | B takes Q P     |                    |                 |
| 20. B takes B        | Q takes B       |                    |                 |
| 21. Kt to Q 5th      | Q to K 5th (ch) |                    |                 |
| 22. Q takes Q        | P takes Q       |                    |                 |
| 23. Kt to B 6th (ch) |                 |                    |                 |
- Thus far, the game, although interesting, calls for no comment. Here, White chooses wisely in preferring the move in the text to 23. Kt to B 7th (ch), a move which would have ultimately cost him two Knights for the Rook.
- A match between the Woolwich and Bermondsey clubs was played on Saturday last, seven players a side. Bermondsey won with a score of four to one.
- The handicap tournament of the City of London Club has now arrived at a very interesting stage. Only eight competitors remain in the tourney, of the sixty-four that entered the lists last autumn—viz., Messrs. Blackburne, Maczowski, Block, T. H. Piper, Laws, Ridpath, Down, and Taylor. There are six prizes provided in this contest, to be given in money or works of art, as may be preferred. The winner of the chief prize secures the further distinction of having his name inscribed on the "Morton Cup," a large silver goblet, which is to be placed on the table at all important festivals so long as the club shall endure.
- Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar presented certificates to the Portsmouth classes of the St. John Ambulance Association yesterday week; Major F. Duncan, R.A., deputy-chairman of the association, also delivering an address. Certificates were presented to the Exeter classes on Saturday by the Earl of Devon. The work of this society has just received from abroad most gratifying testimony to its value.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1880), with a codicil (dated Sept. 2 following), of Mr. Charles Pearce, late of Wilbury-road, Hove, and of Lindfield Place, Lindfield, Sussex, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Thomas Gardner, Samuel Gardner, and Arthur Louis Alfred Hertlett, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £93,000. The testator gives £1000 each to the Home for Little Boys, Farnham, Kent; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; and the Royal Infirmary or Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo-road;—£500 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Home for Lost Dogs, Lower Wandsworth-road; his house in Wilbury-road, with the furniture and effects, and £12,000 upon trust for Mrs. Sophia Harding Burford for life, and afterwards as she shall appoint; his small freehold property at Salehurst to his brother Maresco; and legacies to his late wife's sisters and brother, to his cousins, executors, housekeeper, coachman, and household servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he divides equally between his brothers and sister, the Rev. William Peter Pearce, Maresco Pearce, and Mrs. Frances Mary Eastwood.

The will (dated June 28, 1881) of Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, late of Hollywood, Clapham-common, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Sampson Hanbury and Thomas Hanbury, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £87,000. There are various pecuniary and specific devises and bequests to his sons, Sampson, Thomas, Barclay, and Capel, to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Christy Aggs, and to his son-in-law, Mr. Aggs, and some reversionary gifts to grandchildren; and the residue of his property the testator leaves between his said five children.

The will (dated Sept. 14, 1880) of Mr. Edward Etches, late of The Grange, Litchurch, Derby, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mr. Edward Arthur Brownfield, the nephew and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £47,000. The testator leaves to his executor one hundred guineas; to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Georgiana Etches, £300, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and £1000 per annum for life; his house, with the grounds, The Grange, he also leaves to his wife for life, and at her death to his son, Charles Edward. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 24, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Francis Cobb, late of No. 11, Marine-terrace, Margate, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by James Francis Cobb and Anthony Blackburne Cobb, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £42,000. The testator leaves an annuity of £300 to each of his three daughters, Rosellen Emma, Frances Elizabeth, and Mary Thomazine; and, in addition, his household furniture and effects and £450 per annum for their joint lives, or until marriage, with benefit of survivorship. All his real estate, and the residue of the personality, he gives to his two sons.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1880), with a codicil (dated Nov. 1, 1881), of Mr. Charles Hodgson, late of Southend Elvet, near Durham, iron merchant, who died on Nov. 23 last, has been proved at the Durham district registry by Arthur Pattison, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £38,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to the Durham County Hospital;—£3000 each to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties at Lancaster, and the Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other ladies in reduced circumstances;—£2500 each to the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Industrious Blind of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, at Newcastle; and the Northern Counties Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb;—£1000 each to the Convalescent Institution of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the Convalescent Home and Children's Hospital at Coatham, Redcar; £500 to the Durham Soup-Kitchen; £200 to the Durham Penitentiary; £100 each to the Schools in connection with St. Oswald's, St. Giles's, and St. Margaret's, Durham; and numerous legacies and annuities to relatives and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to the five children of his brother, Thomas.

The will (dated April 19, 1877), with two codicils (dated Feb. 26 and June 18, 1881), of Mrs. Elizabeth Coke, late of Norfolk Lodge, Southborough, Kent, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by William Redfern and Henry Taylor, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £36,000. There are considerable legacies to or upon trust for her brother, nephews, nieces, and others, and the residue of the personality the testatrix divides between her nephews and nieces, Edward Ralph Redfern, Frederick William Redfern, Elizabeth Redfern, Elizabeth Ingham Bretland, and Ellen Banks Taylor.

The will (dated April 21, 1880) of Miss Fanny Du Pre, late of No. 9, York-gate, Regent's Park, who died on Jan. 17 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, the nephew and acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £31,000. The testatrix gives legacies to her sister Mrs. Thornton, and other relatives and to servants; all her remaining securities for money, stocks and funds, equally between her sisters, Gertrude, Louisa, and Julia; and she appoints her said sister Louisa sole residuary legatee.

The will (dated July 31, 1873), with a codicil (dated Oct. 31, 1881), of Sir Hugh Owen, late of Voel, Hornsey-lane, Hornsey, who died on Nov. 20 last at Mentone, was proved on the 24th ult. by Hugh Owen and William Owen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being under £3000. The testator gives his household furniture to his granddaughter, Julia Squire; and the residue of his property between his sons and daughters and the children of his deceased daughter Mary Anne.

Six Scotch charitable institutions have received bequests in accordance with the terms of the will of Dr. Thomas Hunter, late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. The total sum bequeathed to these charities is £22,183, of which £13,500 has been received by the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.

The fourteenth annual show and sale of shorthorn cattle promoted by the local Agricultural Exhibition Society held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, last week were the largest and best the association has yet held. The entries numbered 546, being considerably in excess of last year's exhibits. Among the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Bective, and other distinguished amateurs.

The Act 45 Vic., cap. 2, has been issued to authorise the use of reply post-cards. The highest rate for an inland post-card is not to exceed one halfpenny, and a reply post-card not to exceed double the rate of an ordinary post-card. A reply post-card means a card that the person receiving it through the post may transmit the same or a part through the post without further payment. The Act is now in operation.



## A VISIT TO PEARS' SOAP WORKS.



THE interest displayed nowadays by the public in Sanitation in every form, and the special attention lately given by the press to the subject of the injurious composition of many of the varied kinds of toilet soaps, induces one to think that some description of the manufacture of so important an article of daily consumption would not be without interest to the public. The artist who undertook to make this Illustration applied to Messrs. A. and F. Pears, in London, as at once, perhaps, the oldest established and most eminent makers (they have been manufacturers since 1789) for permission to view their works. He received from them a very courteous introduction to their partner at Isleworth, where in a couple of days he derived much valuable information; but the very varied and extensive character of the processes of manufacture and its accompanying details will admit only of a very short summary at the present moment, owing to the limitation of space. On commencing his inspection of Messrs. Pears' large and interesting factories, he was shown vast stores of crude material—fresh, sweet tallows of English gathering only; the brightest and purest oils from Florence and Gallipoli; palm oil of violet odour, grown under "Africa's burning sun;" amber resins from America and France; large casks and iron drums of various chemicals in beautiful crystals, from the leading scientific laboratories of the North of England and from Germany; rare oils and musk in foreign-looking packages from the East, from India, China, and Ceylon; delicate essences of the sweetest flowers from the Italian Alps, and the precious attar of roses from the Balkan mountains and from Persia; and sandal-wood from Bombay and West Australia. Indeed, not only have contributions been levied from every land, but the sea itself has been brought under contribution to this manufacture in its salts, as well as in ambergris from the sperm whale.

The fats and oils having been selected in certain proportions are first intimately mixed by machinery driven by an enormous steam-engine; the requisite chemical ingredients then being added from time to time, the whole is subjected to several days' boiling and stirring in pans, each holding many tons, and supplied with steam by five immense boilers. This raw soap is transferred into smaller pans, where it is clarified and all impurities precipitated by a series of chemical processes, the inven-

tions and patents of Messrs. Pears. The previously distilled and mixed perfumes are now added, and, whilst in a molten state, the product is poured into large frames and permitted to cool. It is then cut up and moulded into different shapes and sizes convenient for washing and shaving purposes; the name of the firm is then stamped on by hand machines. These pieces of soap are afterwards matured by being placed in heated chambers and turned daily for several months, when it is handed over to the cardboard box making and filling shops, in which female labour is largely employed, and thence to the warehouse and packing shops, whence it is distributed to Railways and Docks for carriage to every part of the civilised world. The importance of the Toilet Soap manufacture of Great Britain may be estimated from the fact that representatives of Messrs. Pears personally visit not only the chief towns of Great Britain, but those of almost every quarter of the globe. The reputation of Messrs. Pears is well known to the public. Their pure and excellently prepared manufactures are exhibited with great taste in the windows of most of our leading chemists, in beautifully-cut glass dishes and vases, and hence of the merits of their manufacture we need say but little. Probably the greatest compliment ever paid to a soap manufacturer they received from no less eminent an authority than Sir ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., who has specially written, in one of his works on the skin, "Pears, a name engraven on the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and Pears's transparent soap, one of the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin." A valuable recommendation indeed for Messrs. Pears, but not less valuable to the public, for nothing is more important amongst our daily wants than a properly manufactured toilet soap; for whilst from the use of a good one our skins and complexions admittedly derive and maintain health and beauty and every possible advantage, nothing is more harmful than the common strongly alkaline and coloured preparations frequently met with under the name of toilet soap, as is testified by the experience of our dermatologists at the leading institutions for the skin, at one of which, it is affirmed by the senior surgeon, they have had about four hundred cases of skin trouble owing their origin to improper toilet soaps alone. It is amongst infant children, ladies, and those generally with a fine, sensitive skin, that the most injurious results are observed, and the

causes appear to be in the cheap rancid fats used in the composition of the soap, or in the introduction of noxious chemicals for colouring or increasing detergent properties, and very frequently from the ignorant introduction of so-called "remedial agents."

As regards Messrs. Pears's Soap, there is no doubt of the purity of the fats used, for the tallow and oils appear to be good enough to eat; and, indeed, the manager gave evidence of this by tasting samples of the bulk in use. The care displayed in their subsequent manufacture must be seen to be appreciated; and certain it is and manifest to all that the completed article, so well known as Pears's Transparent Soap, is in appearance almost as tempting as candy or chocolate, and the makers may well claim for it, as they do, excellence for its purity, its fragrance, and its durability.

Messrs. Pears appear to be endowed with considerable originality, which is evinced as much in the tasteful printing accompanying their goods and in their advertisements as in their manufactures. The humorous placard so well known in London of the little "nigger" whose complexion has derived so much benefit from a trial of their famous soap is without doubt the best essay of the kind, no fewer than ten different lithographic stones being employed in its production. Again, the well-known statuette in plaster of "You Dirty Boy!" at the Paris Exhibition is a commission in the marble from Messrs. A. and F. Pears to the eminent sculptor Signor Focardi, at a cost of £500, simply as an attraction for their retail dépôt in London, next to the British Museum.

It may be observed that during the three generations—ninety years—that their Manufactory has been established they have received the highest and most distinctive patronage for their spécialité from most of the Royal Families in Europe, and they hold the distinguished position of appointed Soap-makers to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. At Exhibitions they have been ever in the foremost rank, from and inclusive of the first, in 1851, down to the most recent in Australia.

For the writer to add any commendation to that of Sir Erasmus Wilson would be "to gild refined gold." It is to be regretted that the limited space here will not admit, either in description or illustration, of that amplification which is merited by so important and extensive a manufacture.



FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the process of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. Two Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.  
It arrests the decay of the teeth.  
It acts as a detergent after smoking.  
It renders the gums hard and healthy.  
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.  
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Sold Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,  
With its perfume rich and rare;  
Sweet as violets at the morn,  
Which the emerald nooks adorn;  
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth  
From the richly-laden earth.  
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,  
So pure and lovely to the sight;  
The gums assume a rosy hue,  
The breath is sweet as violets blue;  
White scented as the flowers of May,  
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,  
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand  
Cast around its mystic wand,  
And produced from fairy's bower  
Scented perfumes from each flower;  
For in this liquid gem we trace—  
All that can beauty add and grace—  
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; in no case need fear using it too often or too much at a time.

Used by the canker eye, upon the teeth and children will do no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

If teeth are white and beautiful,  
It keeps them so intact;  
If they're discoloured in the least,  
It brings their whiteness back;  
And by its use what good effects  
Are daily to be seen.  
Thus hence it is that general praise  
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,  
That by its constant use  
The very best effects arise  
That science can produce.  
It is the talk of every one,  
An all-absorbing theme;  
Whilst general now becomes the use  
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,  
The teeth a pearly white;  
The gums it hardens, and it gives  
Sensations of delight.  
All vile secretions it removes,  
How long they've been;  
The enamel, too, it will preserve,  
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved, by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871.—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we have seen in a long experience has ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal"—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,  
That the reason that teeth do decay  
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,  
And eat them in time quite away.  
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,  
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;  
And I also have heard to preserve them the best  
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause  
Living objects to form on your teeth.  
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on  
In cavities made underneath;  
But a certain preservative has now been found,  
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;  
And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve,  
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,  
And no danger its use can attend;  
For clever physicians and dentists as well  
Their uniform praises now blend.  
They say it's the best preparation that's known,  
And evident proofs have they seen,  
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell  
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline—"Floriline bids to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable chemists."

The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark.  
Sold retail everywhere; and wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS

for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

The principal of the previous honours gained by the

BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.

THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.

THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

SOSTENENTE PIANOS,

for Extreme Climates,

With the Perfect Check Repeater Action, Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881, throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.  
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."  
"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.  
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."  
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,  
"D. MAGNUS,  
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful. The touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."  
"W. KUBE."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Illustrated London News."

"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufactory in Kentish Town sends down to Wignore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require—'A thing of beauty' that is 'a joy for ever.'"

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily Chronicle."

"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Morning Advertiser."

"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily News."

"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but specially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained, being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The instant 'check-repeater action' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that the most rapid passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being a system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual, and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'

PIANOS

may be obtained of all the principal Musiciansellers.

Prices from 37 guineas to 350 guineas.

18, 20, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.,

and

THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS,"

GRAFTON-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

Proved by thirty years' medical experience to be

THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL

which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

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